

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

SKROMME'S

FIELD and GARDEN

SEEDS

1926
CATALOG

SKROMME'S
GOLDEN GIANT

SKROMME SEED COMPANY
ROLAND, IOWA

Shipping Facilities

We have our own truck line operated for the exclusive benefit of our customers. We ship directly over three railroads: Chicago & Northwestern; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Minneapolis & St. Louis.

This insures prompt delivery.

HOW TO ORDER

NAME AND ADDRESS. Always write plainly. Sign your name and full address on every letter you send us.

ORDER EARLY. We would advise you to order immediately upon receipt of this catalog. Although we attempt to fill all orders the same day they are received, delays are unavoidable during the rush season. For this reason we ask your co-operation in getting your order in early. If your order calls for both seeds and roots, the roots are not sent till proper time for planting.

CASH WITH ORDER. We do strictly a cash with order business. Remit at our risk by money order, draft or check, whichever is most convenient to you. Use registered letter if you send cash or stamps. You run no risk in sending money with your order. First National Bank of Roland, Iowa, will vouch for our responsibility.

FREE PARCEL POST SERVICE. All seeds offered in this catalog in any quantity from a packet up to and including 5 pounds will be delivered to your door postpaid. We also prepay the postage on all plants, roots and bulbs; but larger stock will be sent "By Express." "By Express" or "By Freight" means that the purchaser pays carrying charges.

PRICES. All seeds are solid "sacks weighed in." All prices in this catalog are subject to change without notice. For prices on larger quantities of field seeds see inclosed price list.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED. We guarantee safe delivery of your order. If any merchandise is lost or damaged during transit, we make good with you first, and make claim on transportation company later. Examine the shipment before accepting it and if damaged in any way have the Agent mark the extent of the damage on the Freight Bill, and send this bill to us.

KEEP A COPY OF YOUR ORDER and check goods when received. We use the greatest care in filling orders, but in spite of all mistakes may occur. If so, kindly notify us immediately and the same will be promptly rectified.

PARCEL POST RATES BY STATES

Alabama -----	6c per lb.	Maine -----	8c per lb.	Ohio -----	4c per lb.
Arizona -----	4c per lb.	Maryland -----	6c per lb.	Oklahoma -----	4c per lb.
Arkansas -----	4c per lb.	Massachusetts -----	8c per lb.	Oregon -----	10c per lb.
California -----	10c per lb.	Michigan -----	4c per lb.	Pennsylvania -----	6c per lb.
Colorado -----	6c per lb.	Minnesota -----	2c per lb.	Rhode Island -----	8c per lb.
Connecticut -----	8c per lb.	Mississippi -----	6c per lb.	South Carolina -----	6c per lb.
Delaware -----	6c per lb.	Missouri -----	2c per lb.	Tennessee -----	4c per lb.
District of Columbia	6c per lb.	Montana -----	6c per lb.	Texas -----	6c per lb.
Florida -----	8c per lb.	Nebraska -----	2c per lb.	Utah -----	6c per lb.
Georgia -----	6c per lb.	Nevada -----	8c per lb.	Vermont -----	8c per lb.
Idaho -----	8c per lb.	New Hampshire -----	8c per lb.	Virginia -----	6c per lb.
Illinois -----	2c per lb.	New Jersey -----	6c per lb.	Washington -----	10c per lb.
Indiana -----	4c per lb.	New Mexico -----	6c per lb.	West Virginia -----	6c per lb.
Iowa -----	1c per lb.	North Carolina -----	6c per lb.	Wisconsin -----	2c per lb.
Kansas -----	2c per lb.	New York -----	6c per lb.	Wyoming -----	6c per lb.
Kentucky -----	4c per lb.	North Dakota -----	4c per lb.	Canada -----	12c per lb.
Louisiana -----	6c per lb.				

SKROMME GUARANTEE

We guarantee the vitality and purity of our garden and flower seeds to the full amount of the purchase price and will refund the money paid, any time within one year, for any such garden and flower seeds as have proven to be unsatisfactory. We guarantee the purity and germination of our field seeds to be as represented, with the understanding that any seeds ordered of us may be returned at any time within 15 days after receipt, if not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded. Since success in gardening or farming depends largely upon soil, cultivation, climate and other conditions beyond our control we do not and cannot in any way warrant the crop. We guarantee every plant, bulb or root sent out by us to be just as represented, absolutely true to name, and prove entirely satisfactory; we will gladly replace any that should prove otherwise.

Skromme Seed Company

Roland, Iowa



Skromme's Choice Vegetable Seed

ASPARAGUS

Asparagus is one of the choice and popular vegetables which should be found in every garden. It is easy to grow and delicious to eat.

CULTURE. Any garden soil will do, but prefers one that is rich, mellow and well drained. Sow early in spring, after soaking the seed for 24 hours, in drills 12 inches apart and one inch deep. Cultivate thoroughly and thin plants to 4 inches in the row. The following season transplant to permanent beds. Have rows from 2 to 4 feet apart and set the plants at least 6 inches below the surface. One ounce of seed to a 50 foot row, 5 pounds per acre.

CONOVERS COLOSSAL. A large and rapid growing variety of excellent quality. An old and reliable sort extensively grown, color green. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Two-year Roots, 35c per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.

WASHINGTON RUST PROOF. A new American strain of Giant Asparagus. The highly successful result of fifteen years of plant breeding by the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry to produce a high yielding rust resistant strain of Asparagus. It grows large straight and tender shoots, dark green in color. The tips are tight and firm and do not open out or begin to branch until well out of the ground. It is the finest kind of green Asparagus both for home use and market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 95c; lb., \$3.00.

Two-year Roots, 50c per dozen, \$2.50 per 100.

BEANS

GREEN POD BUSH BEANS

STRINGLESS GREEN POD—Entirely stringless. Remains tender and crisp longer than any other variety. The pods are round, full and fleshy with an unusually fine flavor. The seeds are dark brown. For succession plant every two weeks until September. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 23c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.



Conover's Colossal



New Bountiful

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD. An immense type of "Improved Early Valentine." A splendid succession sort to Stringless Green Pod. The plants are of strong growth. Pods five inches long, light green, slightly curved, very meaty and absolutely stringless. An excellent string bean for the home garden; fine for canning. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 23c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.

NEW BOUNTIFUL. Remarkably prolific and of a distinctly fine quality. Very hardy. Pods are produced early in the season and the bushes continue to bear for a long time. The pods are absolutely stringless; melting tender and of a delicious flavor. It is also most excellent shelled for winter use. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 23c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.

WAX POD BUSH BEANS

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. Strong upright plants, measuring 14 to 15 inches in height. It matures very early and is wonderfully productive. Pods long and practically straight, measuring 5 inches in length; flat but meaty; rich golden yellow, tender and quite stringless; of rich luscious flavor and exceptionally brittle. It is a wonderful bean and a great favorite with the market gardeners. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 23c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.

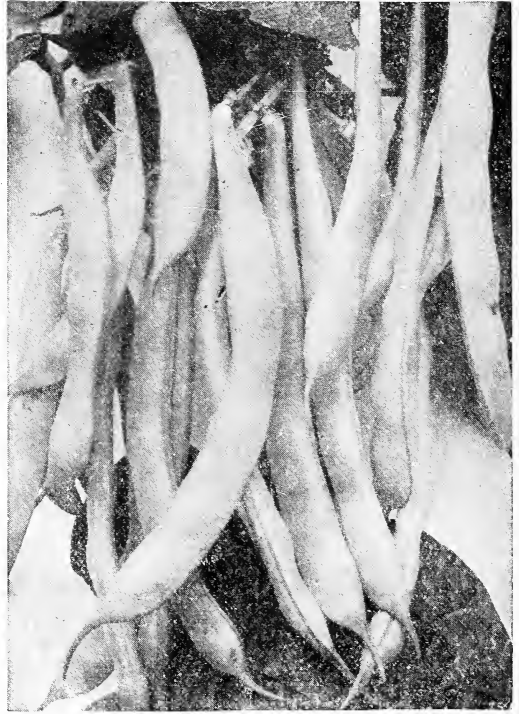
IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX (Rust Proof). The standard Flat Wax Pod Bean. Medium early, dependable and productive, of vigorous growth. The pods are large golden yellow, very thick and fleshy. They have an exquisitely rich buttery flavor, are tender, brittle, and entirely without strings. Yields well on practically all soils. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 23c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. Bushy vines, 15 inches high. Extremely productive medium early sort. Magnificent light golden yellow, straight pods 6 to 7 inches long. Entirely stringless, very meaty and tender; seed black, splendid for home and garden. A great favorite everywhere. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c, postpaid.

POLE BEANS

KENTUCKY WONDER OR OLD HOMESTEAD. Earliest of the pole beans and very productive. The pods are from 8 to 9 inches in length, are almost round and as they mature take on a curved shape. It produces an enormous crop and the meaty pods remain stringless to the last. In fact it is the peer of all Pole String Beans. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 23c; 1 lb., 40c, postpaid.

GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX. This is considered the best of the wax podded pole varieties. The pods are very long, broad and flat. It may also be used as shell beans, both in the green and dry state. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 45c, postpaid.



Golden Cluster Wax

POLE LIMA BEANS

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. An old, well known standard sort. It is a strong grower and heavy producer. Its pods are large, frequently containing 5 or 6 large beans of excellent quality, easily shelled and of handsome appearance. Price, large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. Fordhook Bush Lima is the only stiffly erect bush form of the popular Potato Lima, the pods being borne well above the ground. The plants are 20 to 30 inches in height. It is very productive and the beans are of enormous size. The pods measure 4 to 5 inches. Matures very early; are ready for the table in 75 days. The beans are tender, juicy and sweet in flavor when cooked. Price, large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 48c, postpaid.

SHELL BEANS OR FIELD BEANS

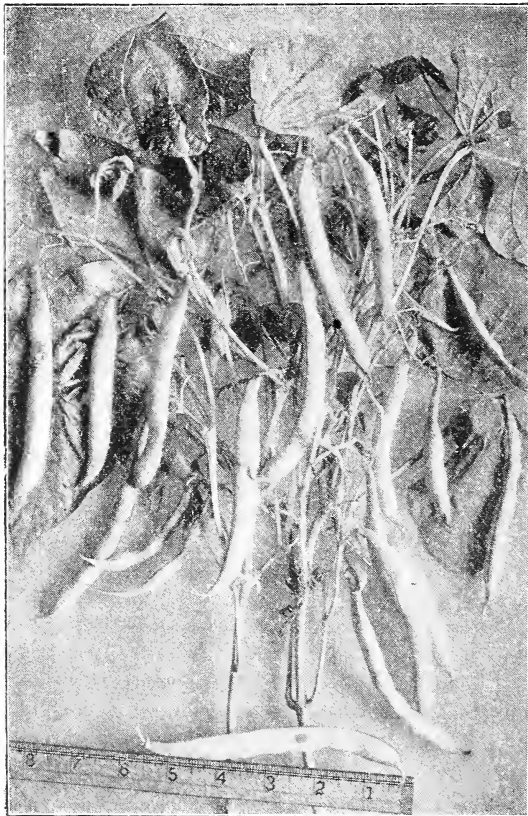
RED KIDNEY. A well known field variety extensively grown and very hardy. Pods 5½ to 6 inches long, produced in great numbers. The seeds are long and kidney shaped and of a light red color. Price, large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

IMPROVED NAVY OR BOSTON BEAN. Small seeded pure white beans, extensively grown for dry beans. Price, large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, postpaid.

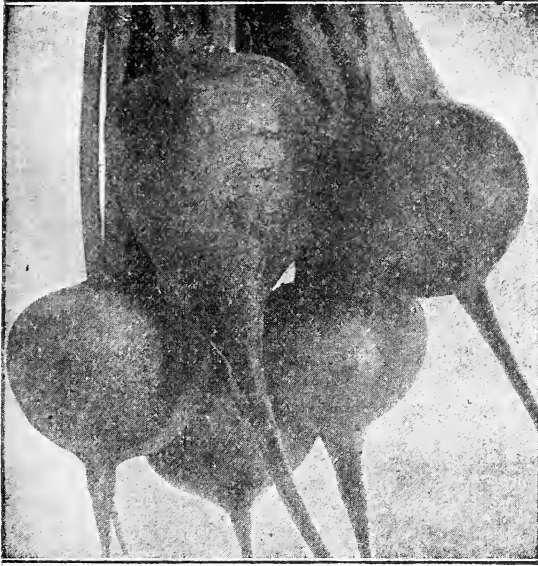
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are miniature cabbages formed on the sides of the stalks. They are the most delicious and delicately flavored variety of the cabbage family. Their delicate flavor is improved by a touch of frost. Grown in the same manner as winter cabbage. For late use sow seed in June.

PARIS MARKET. Half dwarf, stalks 20 inches to 2 feet; an excellent yielder. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 65c.



Golden Wax



Crimson New Beets

BROCCOLI

Similar to cauliflower, and is generally considered more hardy but is less delicate flavor. Of value in northern latitudes where cauliflower does not do well.

PURPLE CAPE. Of the hardier sort and the best for our climate. It produces large greenish purple heads of good flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

BEETS

For beets the soil should be rich, mellow and deep. A moist seed bed is needed and the ground should be firmed well over the seed. Sow as early as the ground can be worked in drills about one inch deep and in rows about 15 inches apart. The long or blood beets sown in May are harvested in the autumn for winter use. The early varieties for winter use should be sown the first week in June.

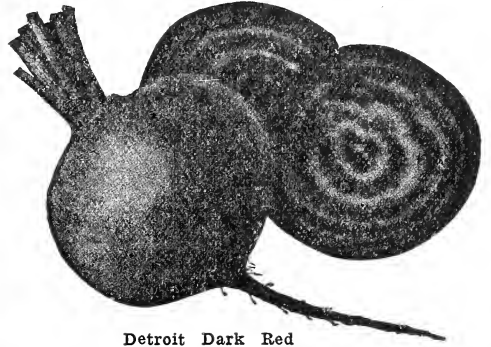
CRIMSON GLOBE. A splendid variety of turnip-shaped beet which is remarkable for its smooth skin and fine shape. It is a second early variety of medium size about 10 days later than Crosby's Egyptian. Flesh is deep rich red, fine grained and sweet, tender and never stringy, small tap-root; leaves are small, of a rich bronze purple. It is highly desirable in the home garden and valuable to the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

DETROIT DARK RED. The standard beet for home and market. The most popular with canners. A choice early variety. In color and shape it is unsurpassed. Roots medium in size, globular and very smooth; skin a dark blood-red, flesh deep bright red, fine grained, tender and sweet, remaining so for a long time. Very productive. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. A beet famous for shape, color and quality. It is extremely early. The skin is smooth and of dark red color. Flesh bright red, very sweet, tender and free from hard fiber. Crosby's Egyptian

is highly satisfactory, having won its popularity through its superior merits. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

HALF LONG BLOOD. A splendid winter sort, half the length of "Long Smooth Dark Red". It is an excellent keeper, remaining in good condition all winter, when properly stored in sand or soil in the cellar. The roots have smooth dark red skin. Always sweet, tender crisp and never woody. Both flesh and leaves are intensely dark crimson in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



Detroit Dark Red

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

The great value of sugar beets and mangels for stock feeding is conclusively shown by the improved condition and better health of the animals. Feed them to the cows and the flow of milk will show a marked increase. The quality will improve and the cows will be in better shape. They also make excellent poultry feed. To keep in good health all live stock requires some succulent feed at all times. Sugar beets and Mangels will furnish this cheaply in abundance during the winter months.

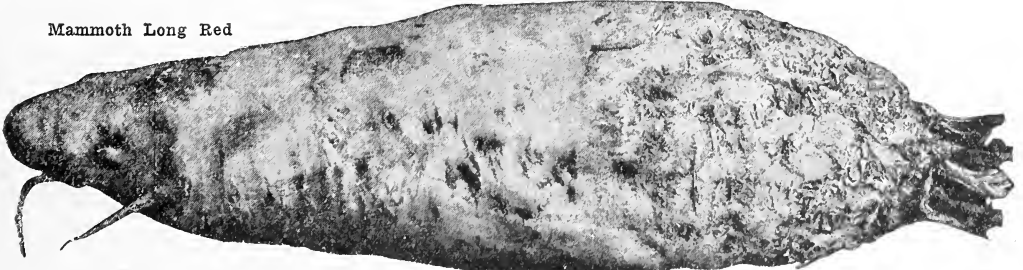
CULTURE: Both mangels and sugar beets require deep, well enriched soil. Sow in May or June in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches in the row. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. A favorite with the farmer and the dairyman. A large yielder. Produces abundantly under the most unfavorable conditions. The mangels grow to immense size, are very high in nutritive qualities and remarkably rich in sugar contents. They are uniformly straight and well formed. Deep red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; 3 lbs., \$1.80.

GIANT FEEDING HALF SUGAR. This improved variety is richer in sugar and much more valuable for feeding purposes than the old sorts of Mangels, yields nearly as much per acre and more than double that of sugar beets. It grows half out of the ground and is therefore easily harvested. It keeps better than mangels and is more easily handled. Roots large, oval in form, with small tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; 3 lbs., \$1.80.

KLEIN WANZELEBEN (Sugar Beet). This splendid sugar beet is one of the greatest milk-producing roots known. More extensively grown than any variety for making sugar. The average yield is from 15 to 20 tons to the acre. Its high sugar contents combined with its great yielding quality makes it a very profitable crop when grown for feeding purposes. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 70c; 3 lbs., \$1.80.

Mammoth Long Red



CABBAGE

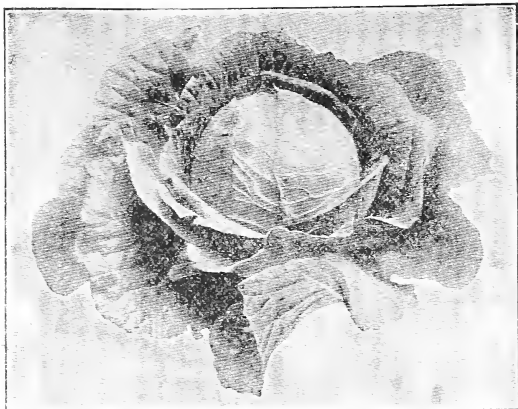
PAOTING. (Genuine Wong-Bok.) An exceptionally fine vegetable of the cabbage family and in a class entirely by itself. Its habit of growth resembles Cos Lettuce but forms compact heads, weighing 5 to 8 pounds. When the outer leaves are striped away it presents a cool, crisp, inviting appearance. It is excellent in quality, crisp, tender and brittle, with a fine celery flavor. Shredded and served raw, it outclasses the finest cabbage slaw, or with dressing the best raw cabbage salad. The green portion of the leaves may also be served like spinach, while the heavy midribs with a boiled dressing are very palatable like Swiss Chard or Asparagus. Boiled like cabbage it is of equal flavor, and in some respects superior, being relished by many who can not or do not like cabbage.

Sow in July in rows 2 feet apart. Thin plants to 10 inches apart in the row. Cultivate as for cabbage. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60.

EARLY VARIETIES

CULTURE. Early cabbage. Plant in hotbeds $\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep. When the second leaves appear, transplant three inches apart. As soon as the soil can be worked remove to the open field, planting two feet apart each way. One-half pound of seed will produce plants for one acre.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. A new early variety, having a large compact head, averaging from 5 to 8 pounds. Matures shortly after the Early Jersey Wakefield. Has short stems with light green leaves, tightly folded. One of the most popular early varieties on the market. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



All Seasons Cabbage

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The best of the early varieties. Large pointed heads with very little outside foliage. A favorite among market gardeners, especially in the north. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT. Heads conical and very hard. May be sown for summer use or later for winter use. Matures about the same time as Early Wakefield. On account of its solidity it is not likely to be attacked by worms. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

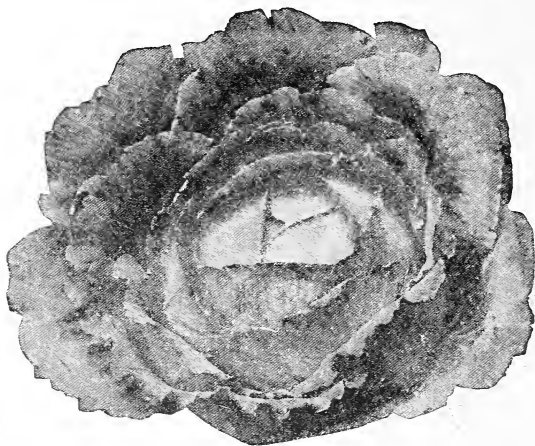
SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

ALL HEAD. As the name implies this is a cabbage of very few outer leaves and large compact head. Matures a little later than Copenhagen Market. On account of its compactness a greater amount can be raised from an acre than any other large varieties. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

ALL SEASONS. Solid round heads, flattened on top. This cabbage has the ability to withstand the hot sun and dry weather and is good for autumn as well as summer use. A favorite variety for kraut. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

LATE OR WINTER VARIETIES

LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH. The best of the late varieties. Large heads of excellent quality which keep well through the winter. It is the great favorite among market gardeners on account of its excellent shipping qualities. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.



Danish Ballhead

LARGE LATE DRUMMOND. A standard winter cabbage, with large solid heads with little outer foliage. Excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

DANISH BALLHEAD. A variety that thrives on any kind of soil and under any conditions. Heads round of medium size, solid, crisp and tender. Grown almost exclusively for winter cabbage. A variety that has been selected and perfected for over fifty years by Danish gardeners. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

CARROTS

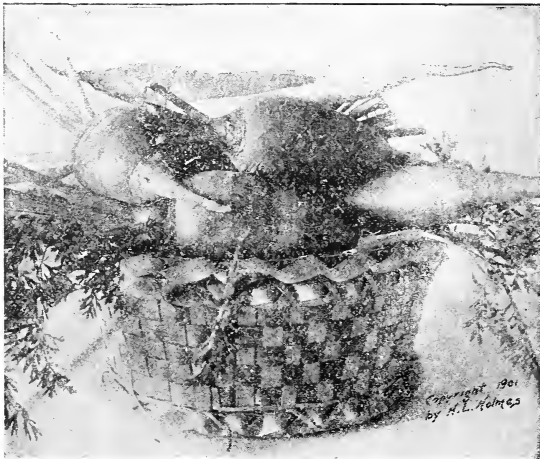
CULTURE. Cultivate the same as for beets, with the exception that the seeds should not be planted as deep. One ounce will sow a drill of 100 feet.

CHANTENAY. A medium early variety, deep orange red, fine grained and of excellent flavor. Is especially favored as a table variety. Stump rooted and not as tapering as the Danvers Half Long. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

DANVERS HALF LONG. One of the best varieties for market gardeners, very productive and adaptable to most any kind of soil. The root is slightly tapering with a blunt point. Medium length, smooth, crisp and tender. Originated with the gardeners of Danvers, Mass. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

OXHEART OR GUERANDE. An ideal carrot for table use. Shorter and thicker than the Danvers Half Long. Especially suitable for shallow soil, bright orange color, fine grained and sweet. Does not require digging but is easily pulled. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. A large variety. Root long and tapering to a point. Grows to unusual size in right soil and for this reason is used extensively for feeding stock. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



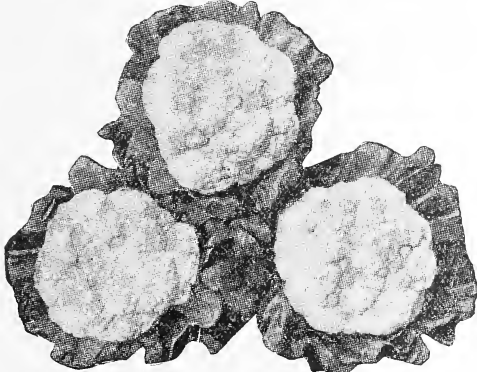
Improved Long Orange Carrots

CAULIFLOWER

The culture is the same as for cabbage until the heads begin to develop when the leaves may be tied together over the heads to keep it white. It is a little more sensitive to frost than cabbage.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL. It is the earliest sort and more sure of heading than any other variety. It is a pure snow white, rather dwarf in size which makes it especially popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 65c; oz., \$2.00.

DANISH GIANT OR DRY WEATHER. It is of a larger size than the Snowball and about ten days later. It is a good variety for growing where the summers are likely to be hot and dry, as it withstands the heat and drought better than any other variety. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 60c; oz., \$2.00.



Henderson's Early Snowball

CELERY

CULTURE. Sow in hot bed in February or March, barely covering the seed. When large enough transplant to cold frame one and one-half inches apart. From middle of May until June transplant into open ground. When four inches high cut off the tops to make the plant stocky. Never hoe or earth up in damp weather or when the plants are wet with dew.

GOLDEN SELF BLEACHING. The best of all early self blanching varieties. Larger than the White Plume and nearly as early. Of a dwarf compact habit, crisp and tender and very fine flavored. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.75.

CELERIAC

A member of the celery family; grown for the thick fleshy roots which it develops at the base of the leaves. It should be handled exactly like celery, excepting that no blanching is necessary. Celeriac boiled until quite tender and served cold with a French dressing is one of the most wholesome and most delicious salads imaginable. It has a rich meaty, distinct celery flavor. It may also be cooked as are turnips and parsnips. The roots keep well in winter when stored in the cellar like any other root crops.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE. A very large and smooth variety; nearly globe shaped. Excels in quality, size and appearance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 80c.

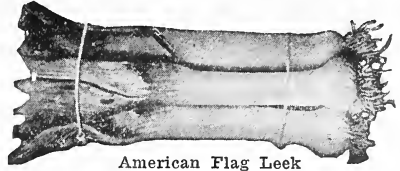
CHICORY

WITLOOF (French Endive). A delicious vegetable very easily grown. A European delicacy now standard in all best hotels and restaurants in the U. S. Sow seed outdoors and cultivate like carrots. Dig roots in fall. Cut off the tops to within an inch of the crown and shorten the lower end to a uniform length of 8 to 10 inches. Pack the trimmed roots, crowns up, layer fashion in a strong box 12 to 14 inches deep. Fill in with soil or sand and place in cellar. Build up the sides of the box 6 to 8 inches and fill in with dry leaves, water about once a week. Results creamy white sprouts of delicious salad for Christmas dinner. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

KOHL RABI

CULTURE. Kohl Rabi belongs to the same class as cabbage and cauliflower. Cultivate the same as for early cabbage. The fleshy stems should be used while they are young and quite tender.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. A good market sort. Flesh white and tender. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.



American Flag Leek

HERBS

DILL. Used for pickles and for flavoring soups and sauces. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

SAGE. Used as a flavoring in dressing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c, postpaid.

THYME. Used for seasoning. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c, postpaid.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Greens for early fall, winter and spring. It does not form heads, but furnishes an abundance of pretty curled leaves, highly prized as food. Sow seed in May or June, later transplanted to rows 2 to 2½ feet apart.

DWARF GREEN CURLED KALE. Hardier than cabbage. Leaves curly as parsley, tender and very fine flavor. Immense quantities of this variety are grown in the south and shipped to northern markets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c.

LEEK

This belongs to the onion family and is cultivated in the same manner with the exception that it requires more room to develop fully.

AMERICAN FLAG. Large and fine, rich flavor. The variety most grown in this country. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

CUCUMBERS

Cucumbers require rich soil. It is a good plan to work in some well rotted manure around each hill. When danger of frost is over and the ground warmed up plant in hills ½ inch deep and 4 feet apart each way. Thin to 3 or 4 plants to each hill. Cultivate frequently.

DAVIS PERFECT. Dark, glossy green with an average length of 10 to 12 inches. Almost seedless which makes it exceptionally good for slicing. A vigorous grower and resists blight better than any of the long varieties. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

IMPROVED WHITE SPINE. A large variety of uniform size, very crisp and fine flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.20.

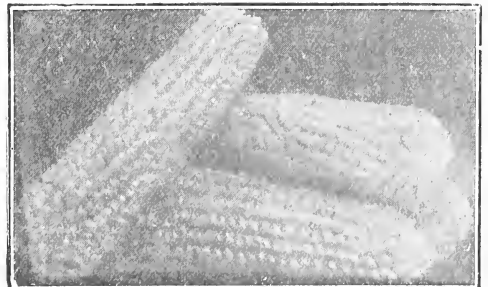
CHICAGO PICKLES. Very popular as a pickling cucumber. Medium size, deep green, pointed at each end, has large spines, matures early and is very prolific. Originated by a pickle grower near Chicago. Pkt., 5c; 1 oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

POP CORN

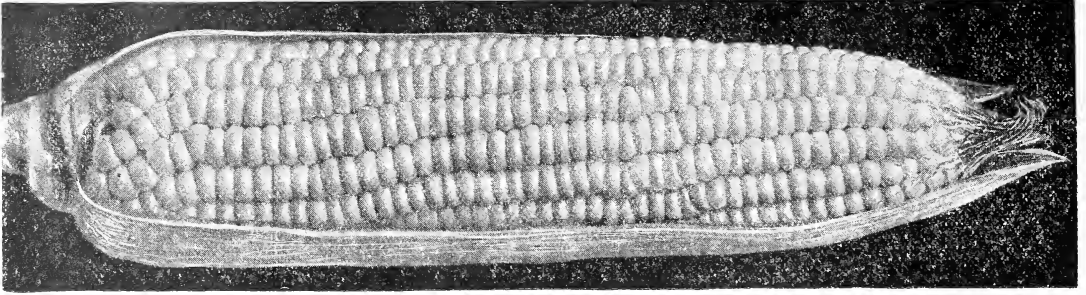
QUEENS GOLDEN. One of the very best and most prolific varieties. It pops perfectly white and single kernel will expand nearly one inch. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.00.

WHITE RICE. One of the finest and most popular pop corn grown. Grain pointed, pops white and full. Very prolific. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.

JAPANESE HULLLESS A DWARF RICE. The finest pop corn, and we believe the coming commercial variety. Beautiful creamy color, making a beautiful dish when popped. Very tender and almost hullless. Ears short and chunky. Heavy yielder. Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c, postpaid.



White Rice Popcorn



Stowell's Evergreen

Skromme's Dependable Sweet Corn

All our Sweet Corn Seed is grown either by ourselves or by reliable farmers under our direct supervision. It is all gathered before the first killing frost and hauled in wagons direct from the fields to our driers. We take no unnecessary chance in having our sweet corn spoil in the field, either by rot or frost, and therefore harvest it early. We take no chances whatever from the time it is harvested until it leaves our plant and do not depend on weather conditions for getting it properly dried. Dryers have been built especially designed for the caring of sweet corn for seed. They are fool proof, wonderfully efficient and superior in every respect. Lars J. Skromme, president of the Skromme Seed Company, who designed and built our driers, has been granted patent on them by the American government. That our customers may be assured of getting seed of high germination as well as purity in strain we have made it a permanent policy to sell our customers such sweet corn seed as has been grown under our personal supervision and cured in our seed corn driers.

SKROMME'S GOLDEN GIANT (See cut on front cover)—An improved strain of the Golden Giant. Originated as a cross between Golden Bantam and Howling Mob. It combines the rich sweetness of the Golden Bantam with the greater productiveness of the Howling Mob. Ears 7 to 9 inches long with beautiful golden colored grain. It is in fact a Giant Golden Bantam corn, ripening but 5 days later than the Bantam. We have grown the Golden Giant every year since first introduced by the originator and have greatly improved its quality. We feel, therefore, justified in offering it as Skromme's Golden Giant. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

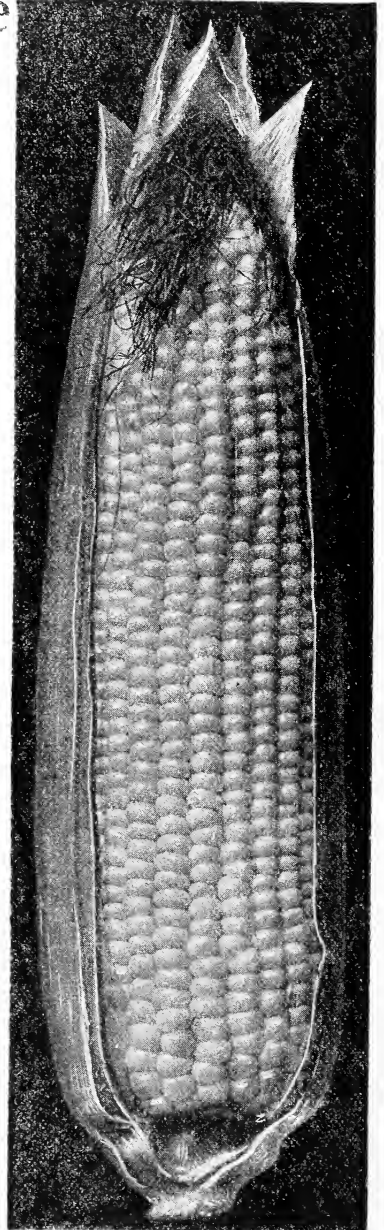
BANTAM EVERGREEN—A large early sweet corn of superior quality. It is a cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen. It combines the wonderful flavor of the Bantam with the sweet juiciness of the Evergreen. Ripens about 10 days later than the Golden Bantam, but is much larger. Ears 8 to 10 inches long. Rich golden yellow in color. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

NARROW GRAIN EVERGREEN (See cut)—Distinguished by its narrow, deep, pearly white kernels. It has been originated by selection from Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are almost as large and it yields nearly as much as the Stowell's. While a good late garden corn it is especially valuable to market growers and canners. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

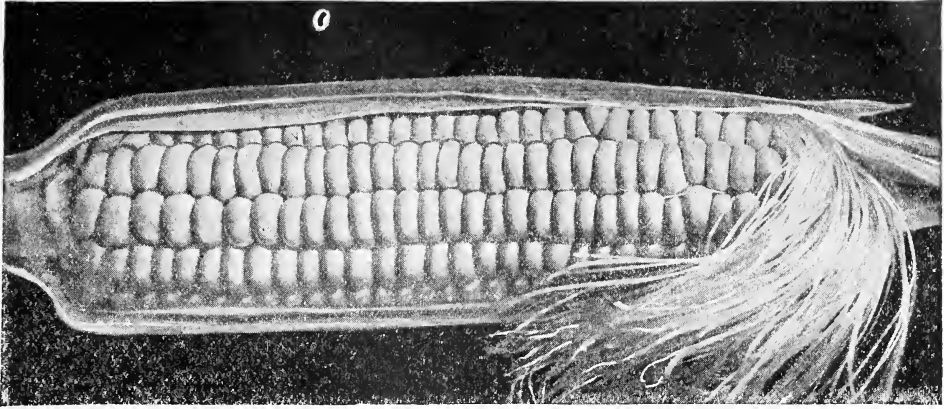
HOWLING MOB. A fine second early corn. The name it bears was suggested by the clamor for it when first offered on the market. It has a delightful flavor and is the most tender of all second early white sweet corns. The ears are large, measuring 7 to 9 inches in length and are closely set with 12 to 14 rows of large, pearly white grains. It measures right after the Golden Bantam, to which it makes a perfect succession. It is very productive and the earliest white sweet corn of really high quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

COUNTRY GENTLEMEN. One of the richest flavored of all the late varieties. It is a late main crop corn, about 3 days earlier in season than Stowell's Evergreen, and regarded by many as the sweetest of all varieties. Its superb quality causes it to be in great demand and it always commands top prices. It is very popular with the canners who find an increasing demand for it as a fine corn. Unlike other sorts the grain is small and rather round and crowded together on the cob instead of forming in definite rows. The ears, which are 7 to 9 inches long, are born on stalks 8 to 9 feet high. Our strain has been developed for small but deep kernels, high sugar contents and big yield. We have grown this corn for a number of years and our seed has been most carefully selected and cured in our specially built seed driers. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

GOLDEN BANTAM (See cut)—The most popular of all early sweet corns. It is about one week later in season than Mammoth White Cory. An extra selected strain, grows stalks 6 feet tall bearing two ears to the stalk. The ears, which are 6 to 7 inches long and covered with 8 rows of golden yellow kernels, are very tender and deliciously sweet. Many people prefer Golden Bantam to all other varieties on account of its peculiarly rich flavor. We have grown our own seed on our own farms in Iowa and have carefully cured it in an especially built seed corn dryer. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.



Narrow Grain Evergreen



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

SWEET CORN (Continued)

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN (See cut)—The great standard main crop variety of sweet corn. A favorite of the market gardener. The most popular late home garden sort. More Stowell's is grown for canning purposes than any other single variety. In the home garden, with the market gardener, and for the canner it has proven an immense success. This corn is distinguished by the large ear, the long, deep, white kernel, its rich sugary flavor, its long keeping quality and its great productiveness. The stalks are strong and vigorous and grow 8 to 10 feet high, and bear ears 9 inches long with 16 or more rows of finest sugary grain. It takes about 90 days to mature. We have specialized in this grand seed corn for years, and are growing it for seed on a large scale. Our seed stock has been cured in our specially built seed corn dryers. Pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

EGG PLANT

CULTURE. Sow in a box or hot bed two months before time for planting in the field. The ground must be quite warm before the plants are set out. Set plants 18 to 24 inches apart in rows 3 feet apart.

BLACK BEAUTY. The best variety for home and market gardens. It is a deep purplish black, large size and has an excellent flavor. As it matures early it is especially recommended for the north. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 50c.



Black Beauty

LETTUCE

CULTURE. Sow in rows 12 inches apart and thin the plants so as to stand 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. Real crisp lettuce may be produced by providing partial shade. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. A splendid variety with market gardeners who grow lettuce under glass or in frames. It is also a good variety for early spring use as it does not stand the severe hot weather. The heads are large and rather loose; leaves very crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40.

GRAND RAPIDS. Rather a high stemmed variety. The leaves keeping clear of the ground. Leaves are finely curled and crumpled, retaining its crispness and sweetness when old, one of the best loose leaf lettuces. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

IMPROVED HANSON. The most favorite head lettuce on the market. Will thrive in almost any kind of climate, stands the summer heat and does equally well under glass. Heads are large and firm. Outer leaves are a light green while the inner ones have a light appearance. A sure header. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

BIG BOSTON. An excellent variety head lettuce which grows to an unusual size, heads measuring from 10 to 12 inches across. This variety is very crisp and fine grained. A continuous supply may be had by making successive plantings every two weeks throughout the summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

COS OR ROMAINE LETTUCE

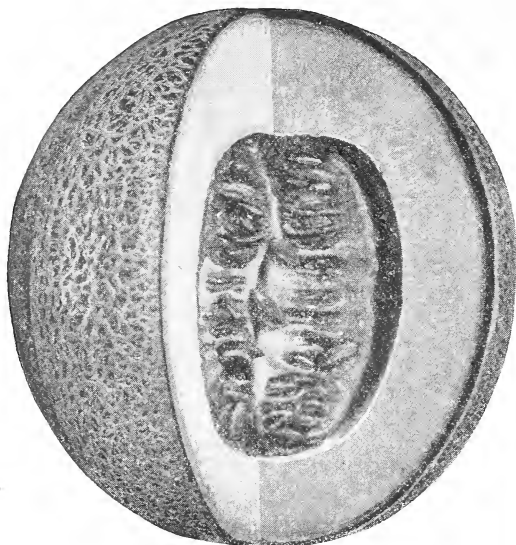
Cos lettuce is much liked for its fresh crispness and mild flavor. Is different from other varieties in that it has narrow spoon-shaped leaves. Sow all during the spring and again the early part of July for fall crop.

TRIANON SELF-FOLDING COS. The lettuce served at hotels and restaurants as "Romaine Salad." This variety is the finest of the cos or blanching sorts. The long narrow leaves, which form solid heads blanch and become snow white. The leaves when blanched are stiff like celery, and can be eaten in the same manner. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

SKROMME'S MUSKMELONS

Muskmelons will grow on any garden soil but will do best and mature earliest on soil that is light, rich and sandy. A shovelfull of well rotted manure should be placed about 6 inches deep under each hill and tramped down well. The seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is passed and the soil has warmed up. Plant in hills 6 ft. apart each way, planting 8 to 10 seeds to the hill and covering about one inch deep. Thin out plants to four in a hill when they begin to run. If the plants are slow to set fruit pinch off the ends of the growing shoots. One ounce will plant about 60 hills and three pounds will plant one acre.

HACKENSACK. Extra early improved. A very early melon and wonderful yielder. Fruit is medium size, nearly round, flattened at the ends and deeply ribbed. The flesh is green, a little coarse, but very juicy, sweet, and of fine quality. This is one of the best, earliest, hardest and most prolific of netted melons. A favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.



Hearts of Gold

MUSKMELONS—CONTINUED

EMERALD GEM (See cut on back cover)—A splendid home garden melon, declared by many growers to be unequalled in sweetness. It is a very early variety and can, therefore, be grown in many sections otherwise too cool to grow any muskmelons at all. Fruit is small to medium size, globular, slightly netted and distinctly ribbed. Skin deep emerald green in color. Flesh, deep, rich salmon color, thick, ripening close to the rind. While not a good shipper it is a superior melon for the home garden and local market because of its delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25. (See back cover.)

OSAGE (Millers Cream). A remarkably fine variety of medium size, adapted to heavy soils where other sorts do not do so well. It is perfectly at home and does exceedingly well also on sandy soils. It is oval in shape, slightly ribbed, more or less netted, and dark green in color. The flesh is deep salmon color, very thick, leaving but a small seed cavity, is of a sweet spicy and sugary flavor. One of the finest general purpose melons. And the most popular market melon in the northern states. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

PERFECTO. Orange flesh. A new type of Rocky Ford Melon; the best in its class. Fruit very uniform in size, nearly round and densely covered with a hard gray netting; flesh very thick and of a beautiful orange color shading into green as it nears the rind. The Perfecto has the deepest flesh, smallest seed cavity and richer color than any type of Rocky Ford shipping melon. Last summer it commanded a premium over any other sort than on the market. Recommended for its hardness big yield, deep flesh and excellent eating and shipping qualities. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

ROCKY FORD. The most popular melon on the market, being extensively grown for years and shipped east in train loads from Rocky Ford. It is one of the finest early melons, and one of the best for home market gardeners and shippers as well as for the home garden. It is oval in shape, slightly ribbed and beautifully netted. Flesh is light green tinged with yellow, fine grained, sweet, juicy, thick and solid color to the rind. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

POLLOCKS NO. 10-25. The latest and best Rocky Ford, most popular among the western commercial growers; vigorous and early very uniform and of highest quality. Fruit is solid netted; has a very small seed cavity. Flesh, thick and luscious of a deep salmon tint shading to green near the rind. It is a splendid keeper and stands shipping well; is very prolific and of highest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

BANANA. An excellent home garden variety. Fruit grows to a length of 20 to 30 inches and is 4 to 6 inches in diameter. The flesh is yellow, quite deep and of a delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

TIP TOP (See cut)—A wonderfully fine melon. Should be planted by all melon growers. All who have eaten it agree that it is a good one. It always pleases. Flesh rich deep salmon, firm, sweet and juicy, finest flavor, eatable to the very outside rind. The fruits are of large size, nearly round, evenly ribbed and moderately netted. Ripens in 90 days. A melon to be recommended to every lover of this luscious fruit and to every gardener who grows for the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

HEARTS OF GOLD (See cut)—The best salmon fleshed Gem Melon. Flesh deep orange, extremely thick, and fine grained and of sweetest flavor. Uniform and handsome in appearance, netting is ideal, heavy and close. Average size melon 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Matures in 80 days. The cavity is small and the rind is very tough making it a good shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.45.

WATERMELONS

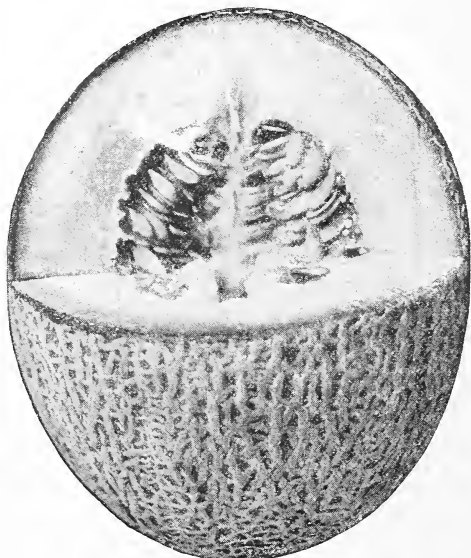
Rich, light and sandy, but well drained soil with southern exposure is best suited for the growing of watermelon. After the soil has become thoroughly warm plant in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Mix a large shovel full of well rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds to the hill and cover $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep with fine soil. When plants begin to vine thin out leaving 2 plants in each hill. 4 lbs. will plant an acre.

FORDHOOK EARLY. The earliest and best melon of good size. Next to Coles Early in time of ripening but much larger. Fruit nearly round; skin dark green with occasional stripes of lighter green; flesh bright red, crisp and remarkably sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

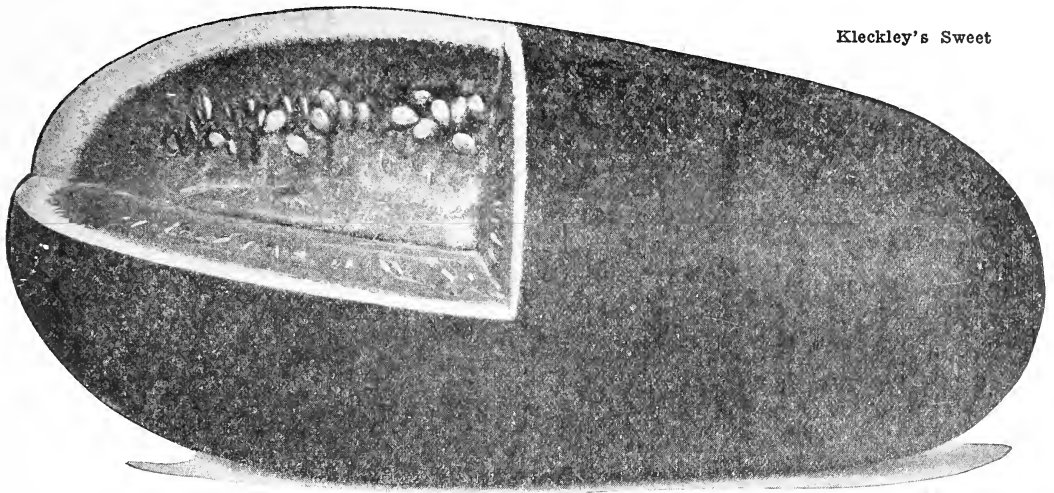
TOM WATSON. The old favorite. An excellent shipper and at the same time possesses all the qualities of the home melon strictly for home use. It is a large oblong melon, averaging 50 to 60 pounds. It is of a dark green color. Flesh bright red sweet and crisp. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

IRISH GREY. (New). This fine new melon has already become very popular. The vine is very vigorous holds up well, producing fruit until late summer. In size and shape it is similar to Tom Watson. The rind is mottled greenish grey in color, thin but very tough, hence a good shipper. Flesh is beautifully red, crisp, sweet and free from stringiness. It is strictly a first class melon equally good for home use as for shipping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

SWEET HEART. Hard to beat for quality and productiveness. One of the best varieties for the home garden and a fine market melon. Fruit is large, oval, very heavy, uniform and mottled light and dark green. Rind thin but tough and elastic, making it a splendid shipper. Flesh bright red, very firm, yet tender, melting and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Tip Top Muskmelon



Kleckley's Sweet

WATERMELONS—Continued

GOLDEN HONEY. Absolutely one of the sweetest melons in existence. It is early, oblong, medium size. The rind is light green with mottled stripes. The flesh is of golden yellow color, solid, crisp, juicy, deliciously sweet, and has a delightful aroma. It is entirely free from hard centers or of stringy sections. While not a good shipper it is one of the finest melons for the home garden and nearby market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET (See cut)—The greatest melon for the home garden and nearby market. Extensively grown in almost every melon growing locality of the country. All who grow it and all who eat it are delighted with it. No other melon has won and is holding such universal popularity as the Kleckleys Sweet. This is an early variety, ripening a week to 10 days later than the extra early varieties. The fruit is large and very attractive, oblong in form, and has glossy dark green skin. The rind is unusually thin, with the flesh ripening close to it, on which account it is not suited for shipping. The flesh is beautifully light scarlet, with solid heart, deliciously crisp, sugary and splendid in every way. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS. The standard home market melon, of medium size and very oblong in shape. The flesh is of a bright scarlet and very sweet. Many prefer the Peerless to any other melon. It ranks among the best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

COLE'S EARLY. One of the earliest, but small size. It is very prolific, producing nearly round melons with dark green rind mottled with lighter stripes. Flesh bright red and crisp. A good variety for growing in the northern states. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

HALBERT HONEY. This melon is strongly recommended for home garden purposes. It is early, of medium size, skin a dark green and flesh a rich crimson. Due to the thin rind it will not stand long distance shipping, but the quality surpasses all other varieties with the possible exception of Kleckley's Sweet. Oblong in shape. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

ONIONS

CULTURE. Onions prefer a rich, sandy soil. Plow the ground in the fall. Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in rows 1 foot apart as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring. Thin to 3 or 4 inches apart and keep free from weeds all through the season. Six pounds of seed to the acre.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE. Medium size spherical with small neck, deep rich color, good keeper. With the exception of color it is identical with the Southport White Globe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

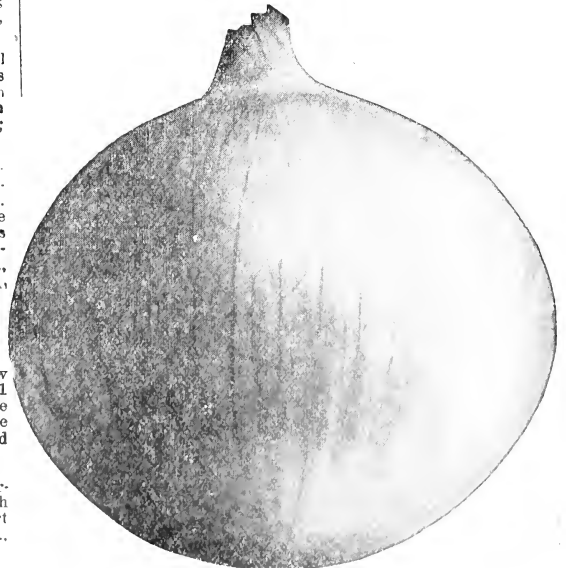
SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. Similar to the other Southport Globe Onion with the exception of color.

But distinct from the Danvers type, being more pointed at either end. Outer skin pale yellow, flesh white, mild in flavor and very productive. Keeps a long time in good condition after pulling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. Globe shaped onion, small neck and deep orange yellow color. Flesh creamy white and of a mild flavor. Large size. Similar to the Southport Yellow Globe but a little later and not quite as large. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

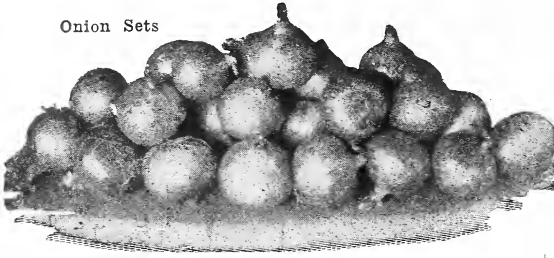
RED WETHERSFIELD. The standard red. The best variety for poor or dry soil. Flesh purplish white, outer skin purplish red, highly flavored and large in size. Somewhat flattened in shape. Can easily be kept during the winter and is a great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE. Silvery white color, fine grained and mild flavor. The most popular white globe variety. The same in form as the Yellow or Red Globe but has a milder flavor. To produce good white onions, crop should be pulled just as the stalks begin to fall down and allow them to dry in the open air. Two to two and one-half inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.



Southport White Globe

Onion Sets



ONION SETS

To secure early onions for home or market use, don't fail to plant onion sets. You will have onions for the table several weeks earlier than if you planted the seeds. They are excellent for bunching and are in great demand in the early spring when vegetables are scarce.

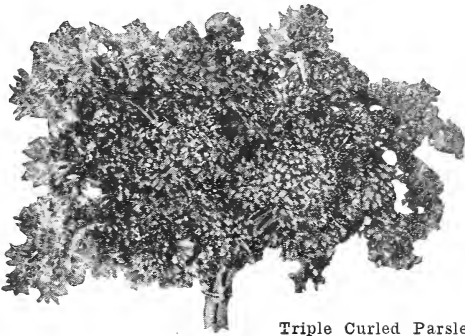
YELLOW, RED AND WHITE: Per lb., postpaid, 25c. Not postpaid, per blb., 20c.

PARSLEY

CULTURE. Sow as early as the soil can be cultivated. It is well to soak the seed in water twenty-four hours before planting, as the seed germinate very slowly.

TRIPLE CURLED. Used mainly for garnishing meat but can be used in flavoring soups and other foods. Has closely curled leaves of a deep green color. The best variety for general cultivation. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.

HAMBURG OR TURNIP ROOTED. Roots resemble a small parsnip which is the edible portion. Used mainly for flavoring soups and stews. Flesh is white with the flavor of celeriac. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 35c, postpaid.



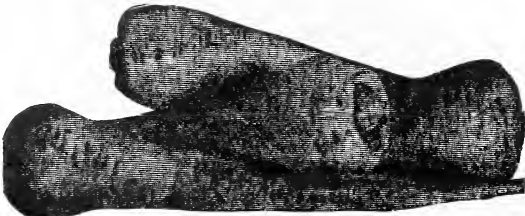
Triple Curled Parsley

PARSNIPS

CULTURE. Sow as soon as the weather will permit. Cover one-half inch deep and thin out to five inches apart. Frost improves the flavor and what is not needed for winter use can be left in the ground for early spring use.

HOLLOW CROWN. Heavy at the shoulder and tapering towards the base. White flesh, sweet and fine flavored. Common variety grown for table use and stock feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c, postpaid.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY. Roots not as long as Hollow Crown but are larger and more easily gathered. Heavy cropper, excellent sugary flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c.

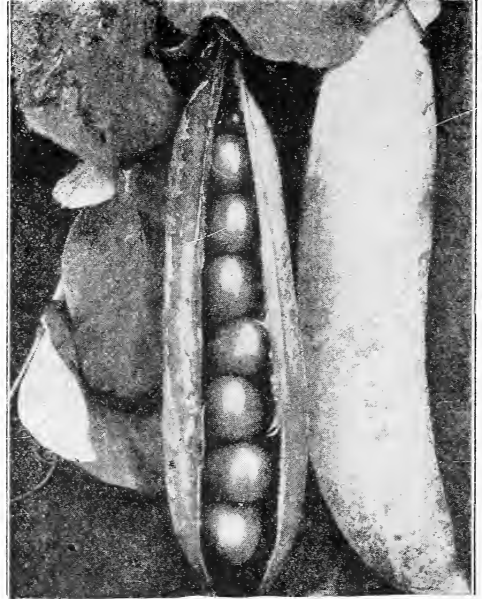


Hollow Crown

PEANUTS

They require the same culture as beans. Plant when the weather is warm and thin to stand a foot apart in the row.

SPANISH. Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; lb., 50c; postpaid.



Alaska Peas

PEAS

CULTURE. Plant peas as soon as the soil can be cultivated in the spring. Plant about 10 seeds to the foot, 2 or 3 inches deep in rows 3 or 4 feet apart or plant in double rows 6 inches apart with the ordinary space between the rows. Supports may then be placed in the narrow space between the rows.

ALASKA. Also called Earliest of All. Most popular first early pea for canning. An extra early variety. Vines 20 to 30 inches in height and produces an abundance of well filled pods of a dark green color. The peas are smooth and of an excellent flavor. The entire crop ripens at once which makes it very popular with canners. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50, postpaid.

GRADUS OR PROSPERITY. The best early pea in existence. The popular large podded, wrinkled pea of finest quality matures only two to five days later than the small-podded round-seeded extra earlies. Vines grow three feet high. Pods 4 to 5½ inches long. The peas are of finest flavor. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 23c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75, postpaid.

LITTLE MARVEL. One of the choicest of early wrinkled peas. Vines grow very even and uniform about 15 inches high and produce very abundantly good-sized pods, well filled with delicious green peas. Matures at the same time as American Wonder. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 23c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

AMERICAN WONDER. The earliest wrinkled pea. An exceedingly dwarf variety, only 8 to 10 inches high and a few days later than Alaska. The small pods are straight and filled with 6 to 8 luscious peas. It is particularly adapted for family use as it requires no support. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. A highly bred variety of fine compact dwarf growth, with large pods averaging 3 inches in length. They are well filled to the ends with peas of large size and unusually fine flavor. The vines grow 15 inches high and are very productive. A highly desirable sort for the market gardeners and unsurpassed for the home garden. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 23c; 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

ALDERMAN. A fine new pea. Height about 4½ feet. Growth is strong and robust and exceedingly productive. One of the best large podded summer varieties. Peas are of large size and unsurpassed in quality. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 23c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

PEAS—CONTINUED

LAXTONIAN. The new dwarf Gradus. A very large podded dwarf pea. Grows 16 to 18 inches high. It produces the same large, telephone-like pods and has the same exquisite flavor as the Gradus, over which it has the advantage in that it requires no support. The Laxtonian is in reality a Giant Podded Early Dwarf in a class almost by itself, for size, appearance and productiveness. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.10.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR. One of the best known of all edible-podded peas. The vines grow luxuriantly and reach a height of 6 to 7 feet. Pods are produced in great abundance and they should be gathered when the seeds are just beginning to form. They are broken in pieces the same as string beans and make a delicious and palatable dish. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 23c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

DWARF CHAMPION OR JUNO. A dwarf growing strain of the old popular Champion of England. It grows only 2 to 2½ feet high and produces a fine crop of delicious, large size peas. A hardy and profus. bearer. Vigorous grower. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

QUITE CONTENT. The largest podded pea in existence. Vines 5 to 6 feet in height. Its gigantic pods measure 5 to 6½ inches in length. They are closely filled with large sweet peas. It cannot be too highly praised as a standard late sort. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 27c; lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM. A splendid mid-season or second early sort. Pods often measure five inches in length which contain from 7 to 10 peas. Vigorous grower and sure cropper. The most popular late variety both for the home and the market. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 23c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

TELEPHONE. Pods immense size, of a dark green color, medium early, well filled with peas of the largest size. Vines growing about 3½ feet high, and produces an abundance of pods. Tender and sweet. One of the best sorts for either home or market. A good wrinkled variety. Large pkt., 10c; ½ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.



Chinese Giant Pepper

PEPPERS

CULTURE. Sow seed in hot bed or in a box in the house and transplant when ground is warm and danger from frost is past. Set 15 to 18 inches apart in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart. Cultivate the same as for tomatoes and egg plant.

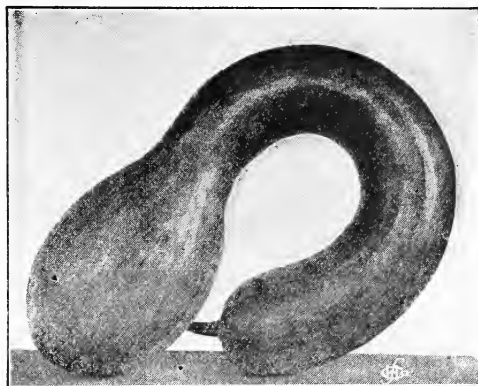
CHINESE GIANT. The largest size of all peppers. It is of a bright scarlet color. Flesh is thick, having an unusually mild flavor. They are early and very productive. The ideal pepper for salads. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

PIMENTO. This is smaller in size than the Chinese Giant, but has a sweeter flavor. Good either fresh or canned and the favorite for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c, postpaid.

RED CHILI. Bushes broad and about 20 inches high. Fruit measures 2 to 3 inches in length and ¼ inch thick. Very productive and early maturing. Has a very hot taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

PUMPKINS

CULTURE. When sown with corn plant 3 to 5 in every third hill of each fifth row. Cover about ½



Yellow Cushaw

inch deep. When planted as a single crop they should be 8 feet apart each way. Thin to 4 plants in each hill. One ounce of seed will make 25 hills; 4 pounds for one acre.

CONNECTICUT FIELD OR BIG TOM. The common field or cow pumpkin. It is also the standard variety used by canners. Extremely hardy and will grow under almost any conditions. Mammoth size and wonderful yielder. The best variety for sowing with corn. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 75c. Not prepaid, 70c per lb.

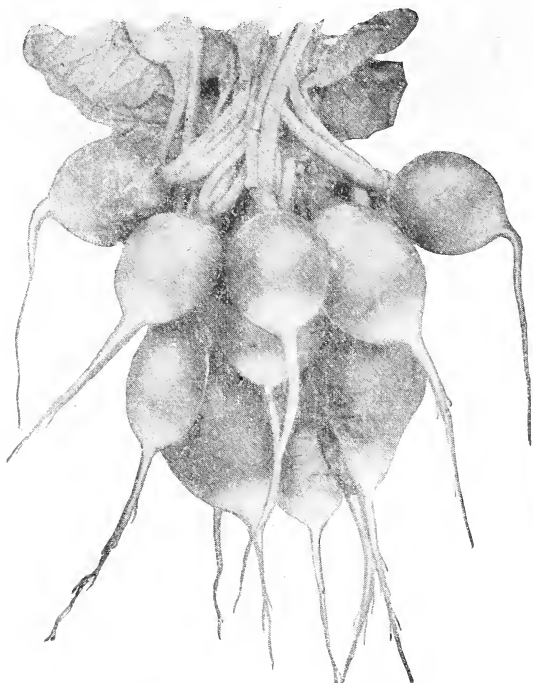
WINTER QUEEN OR WINTER LUXURY. Regarded as the finest quality pie pumpkin. It is about 10 inches across. Flesh is thick, sweet and tender with unusual fine flavor. Skin a deep golden color, finely netted. It is one of the best winter keepers and the highest quality sort for home use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

LARGE CHEESE. Commonly known as "Sweet Pumpkin." They are about the same size as the Connecticut Field but are flat shaped, having a cream-colored skin, mottled with green when fully ripe; flesh yellow, thick and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.

YELLOW CUSHAW. This is a golden fleshed crook-neck variety. Its curved length from one end to another will average two feet. The flesh is tender and of good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Early Scarlet Globe Radish



Scarlet Turnip White Tipped

RADISHES

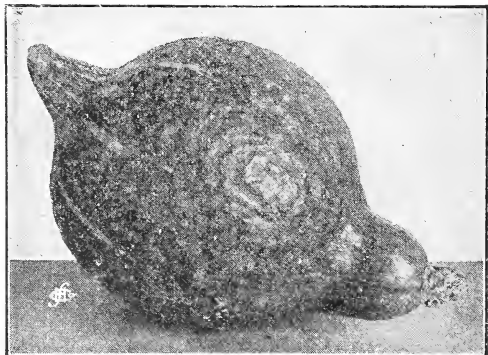
CULTURE. Plant in drills 12 to 18 inches apart and as soon as the plants are up thin slightly to prevent crowding. Plant them in rich soil so they will grow quickly, otherwise they will have a bitter flavor and will not be fit for table use. For a constant supply make successive plantings every two weeks.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. The first early radish. The best strain of the bright red radishes, good for forcing as well as the open ground. Flesh is white and crisp, small top and will stand a great deal of heat. A popular variety both for the home and market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

WHITE ICICLE. One of the very best early radishes. A large uniform variety gradually tapering to a point. They are pure white, crisp, and tender, retain their flavor and crispness longer than most the other varieties. They are very attractive for table use when mixed with the red varieties. A good standard sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED. Small round roots of a bright scarlet with white tip. Good for bunching and excellent for family use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Medium size, olive shaped, mild and tender. Bright scarlet color with white tip. One of the best early sorts of the home garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.



Warty Hubbard

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. A good standard variety. Roots long and of a bright red color. Crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c, postpaid.

WINTER RADISH

The seed should be planted in the latter part of the summer and the roots pulled and stored for winter use. They should remain in the ground as long as possible without frosting and should then be dug and stored the same as turnips.

CHINA ROSE. The most popular of the winter radishes. It is a bright rose color. Flesh is firm, and has good keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

RHUBARB

VICTORIA. A good market sort, with beautiful red stalks. A large variety. 2-year roots, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

LINNAEUS. A trifle earlier than the Victoria; green stalks; very large and tender. 2-year roots, 15c each; \$1.50 per dozen.

SPINACH

CULTURE. Sow the seeds of Spinach in drill 12 to 18 inches apart at the rate of 1 ounce to 100 feet of row. In gathering the entire plant is removed, selecting the larger plants first, thus giving the smaller ones room to develop.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY. The earliest variety, large dark, green, fleshy leaves, curled and wrinkled. Of an upright growth, fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c, postpaid.

PRICKLEY. Best for fall sowing where winters are severe. Also well adapted for spring use. Medium sized, arrow shaped leaves. The hardest variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c, postpaid.



Table Queen "Des Moines"

SQUASH

CULTURE. Squashes require the same cultivation and care as that of cucumbers and muskmelons. Seed should not be planted until danger of frost is over and the soil quite warm.

BLUE HUBBARD (New)—A large variety having a smooth blue-grey shell. It keeps well through the winter. The flesh is fine grained and of excellent flavor. It is a valuable addition to the squash family. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

IMPROVED WARTED HUBBARD. The most popular of all winter squashes. It has a dark green skin, and rich golden yellow flesh. The skin is covered with small irregular lumps. It is very hardy and considered the best keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.35, postpaid.

SUMMER CROCKNECK. The size of this squash is about 15 inches, with crooked neck and warty surface. Flesh is thick, yellow and of splendid quality. Very early and productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

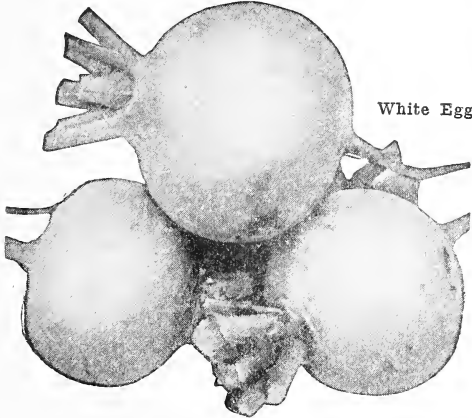
TABLE QUEEN, "DES MOINES" (New) (See cut.)—The finest of all squashes. It should hold the rank among squashes accorded to the Golden Bantam in sweet corn. It is in a class by itself, superior in flavor and desirable as to size, being about 6 inches long and 4 inches thick. When baked cut in two with a lump of butter and some brown sugar placed in each half before baking makes for it a host of friends. Dark green in color. Rind hard but very thin. Keeps well and is very productive. No new vegetable has been more enthusiastically received than has the Table Queen, and for each year its popularity grows. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. A very early summer variety; flat with scalloped edges; golden yellow color; most productive varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c, postpaid.

TURNIPS

CULTURE. Turnips require a rich soil, and may be grown either as an early or late crop. Sow seed in drills 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin plants to about 3 inches apart. For late crop seed may be sown broadcast on land from which some earlier crop has been removed. Two pounds of seed is required for one acre.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. This variety is popular both as a table beet and for stock feeding. It is best for table use when small. If used for stock allow them to grow large. The upper portion which grows above the ground is of purple color. Flesh white. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 22c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c, postpaid.



White Egg

GOLDEN BALL. A globular yellow variety, with smooth skin and yellow flesh. A good variety for either stock or table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. An early turnip of a creamy white. Mild flavor, quick grower. Popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 22c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

WHITE EGG. One of the best for table use. It is egg shaped with a smooth thin skin. Flesh clear white, having a mild sweet flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 22c; ½ lb., 40c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

RUTABAGAS

CULTURE. Rutabagas thrive best on rich soil. Sow the seed in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, as early as weather conditions permit. The roots are hardy and will withstand considerable frost. Two pounds of seed are required for one acre.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. A variety of American origin. Purple top and yellow flesh. They are large sized and exceedingly productive. Is excellent both for table and stock feeding. Small top and short neck. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

SALSIFY

CULTURE. Sow the seed at the same time and in the same manner as those of parsnips and carrots. Thin plants to about two inches apart in the row. Salsify may be dug and stored the same as parsnips and carrots or left in the ground until needed. One ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row. This amount will be sufficient for an ordinary family.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. The most popular variety. Larger than the old variety and of a superior quality. The roots are white and have the oyster flavor, which makes them especially popular for soups and stews. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



Swiss Chard

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

CULTURE. Plant like beets in rows twelve to fourteen inches apart and thin out so the plants stand twelve inches apart in the rows. Swiss Chard is a plant that is developed for the foliage instead of the root. The leaves are picked off when small and are used for greens in place of Spinach. If allowed to grow the fleshy leaf stalks are used, and prepared like asparagus.

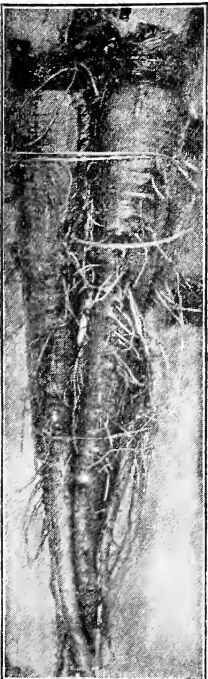
GIANT LUCULLUS. The largest and handsomest variety. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high, producing thick broad stalks like rhubarb. Leaves crumpled like spinach, very tender and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 38c; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

TOMATOES

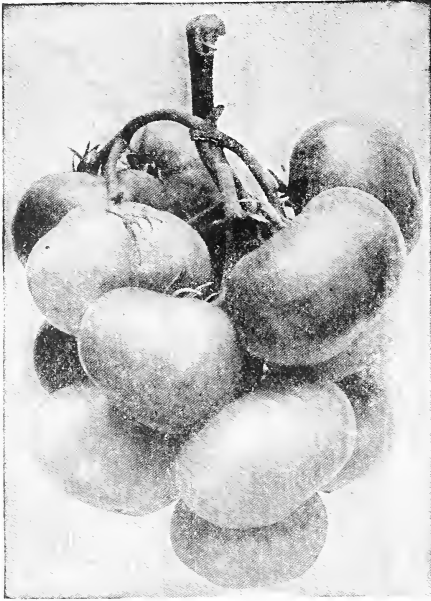
CULTURE. To secure early tomatoes the seed should be started about eight weeks before the time for setting the plants in the field. For only a few plants the seed may be sown in a shallow box in the house. Transplant these to a cold frame or box setting two inches



American Purple Top Rutabagas



Salsify

TOMATOES (Continued)

Ponderosa Tomatoes

apart each way. Set in the open as soon as danger from frost has passed. If they are staked as they should be, set 18 inches apart in rows three feet apart. If they are not staked they may be planted 3 feet apart in rows 4 feet apart.

BURBANK. A new tomato. The earliest tomato in existence. Ripens before the Earliana and produces large tomatoes of uniform size and shape. It is unusually productive. A few plants will furnish an ample supply for a medium sized family. Fruit is bright crimson, solid, heavy and of superior quality. Continues to bear throughout the season. Resists wilt and other diseases better than any other variety. An excellent tomato for canning as well as slicing. Absolutely the best all around tomato on the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

BONNIE BEST. An early tomato of uniform size. a bright scarlet color, globe shape and very attractive. Ripens uniformly and is a great favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

DWARF STONE. The plant is of dwarf habit but produces tomatoes as large as the other varieties. It does not require staking as the stems are strong and will hold the tomatoes well up from the ground. A very superior sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

EARLIANA. This is a very early variety. Large size, bright red color, smooth and firm. Earliana is one of our leading varieties. Very popular with the market

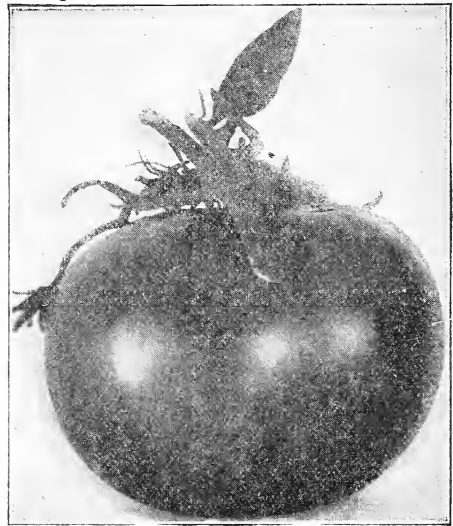
gardeners and at the same time one of the very best varieties for home use. The fruit is produced in clusters of 5 to 8 in the center of the plant. For an all round early tomato this can't be beat. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00, lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

GOLDEN QUEEN. The standard yellow variety. Large, solid and smooth. Has a finer flavor than the red varieties and is used a great deal for preserving. Flesh fine grained and tender. Ripens early. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

ACME. An old variety, purplish pink in color, large and solid. An old standard variety of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

PONDEROSA. A very large variety, not as regular in shape as the other varieties, but of a very fine quality. The fruit is purplish red and very solid. A popular tomato for slicing. Very productive. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.35; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.

JOHN BAER. The "John Baer" Tomato produces the most perfect high crown tomatoes ever grown. It has a brilliant, bright red color and a mild, deliciously sweet flavor; free from core and almost seedless. An extra early variety, productive and hardy. Large pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

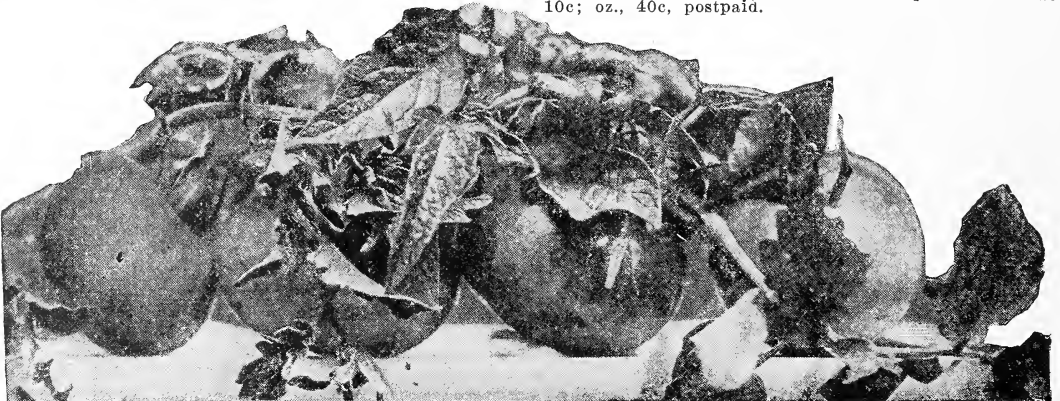


John Baer Tomato

PRESERVING TOMATOES

YELLOW PLUM. These tomatoes are the size of large plums and grow in clusters. Very smooth and handsome in appearance. Bright yellow color. The popular preserving tomato. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; postpaid.

YELLOW HUSK OR STRAWBERRY. Also called ground cherry. This variety is of a spreading habit. Fruit of golden yellow the size of a cherry which is enclosed in a husk. It has a flavor similar to the strawberry and is unexcelled for salads and preserves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c, postpaid.



Earliana Tomatoes

FIELD SEEDS



SKROMME'S NORTHERN GROWN ALFALFA

The growing of alfalfa is growing in popularity each year as the farmers begin to realize the wonderful value there is in this form of feed. Most of the farm crops are rich in starches, sugars and similar substances that produce heat and energy, but they are poor in protein which build muscles. So in order to supply the stock with a balanced ration, bran, oil meal, cotton seed oil, etc., have to be purchased at a high price. Why not grow alfalfa instead? It contains a higher per cent of protein than any other feed produced on the farm and can be fed to all classes of stock. It is especially good for dairy cows. Besides being rich in protein it is very productive, several crops being cut from a single field. As a soil builder it cannot be excelled. A ton of alfalfa contains seven pounds of nitrogen and one pound of phosphoric acid more than the equal amount of clover. If you have never grown alfalfa before, try at least an acre and watch the wonderful results. Inoculate your own alfalfa.

For inoculators see page 48.

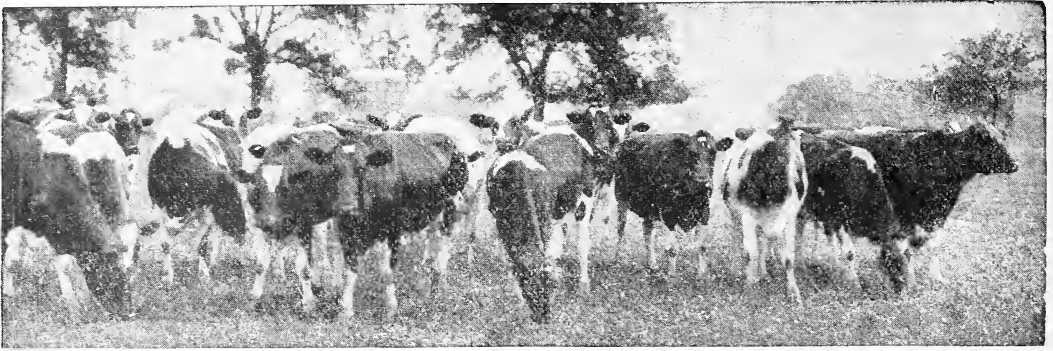
HARDY NORTHWESTERN GROWN:

Very valuable for all sections of the corn belt and wherever there is danger of winter killing. This seed was produced in Montana and Dakota where the winter temperature often drops to 30 degrees below zero. This strain is the result of our thirty years of development under the most rigorous winter conditions during which time nature gradually weeded out the weaker plants, leaving only the stronger to produce seed. It is therefore well suited to Iowa where it has been successfully grown for many years. On account of its cheapness many farmers use it as a rotation hay crop, mixed with red clover and timothy, usually in the following proportions: Four pounds of Alfalfa, four pounds of Red Clover and four pounds of Timothy. This results in a big yield of hay, superior in quality to either clover or timothy. 1 lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.15, postpaid.

Above—Cutting Alfalfa on the Iowa State College Farm, where it has been grown successfully and fed profitably for many years.

Below—One Alfalfa plant. Note the luxuriant growth from the large spreading crown. Note also the immense root system.





GRIMM ALFALFA

This wonderful alfalfa was introduced into Minnesota by an emigrant from Germany named Grimm. Its fame is fully merited. Its superiority to the common alfalfa is well established. It is hardier, has a more vigorous growth and yields more than does even the hardy Northern Alfalfa. Its strong branching root system and great vigor are such that it will come through any hard winter unharmed, that might entirely destroy the common alfalfa. Not being at all weakened by unfavorable winter conditions spring finds it ready to start off with a remarkable early and vigorous growth. Farmers are unanimous in the praise of Grimm.

One of our customers reports as follows: "A year ago I sowed 5 acres to your Grimm and 5 acres of the same field to common Kansas alfalfa. I have now made two cuttings and have gotten from the 5 acres of Grimm 15 loads of hay and from the 5 acres of common only 7 loads. I have now made a drive of 80 miles to get some more of your Grimm Alfalfa. I want Grimm regardless of what it costs."

Price 1 lb., 75c; 3 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid.

For quantity prices see enclosed price list.

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS

One of the most valuable grasses. It furnishes an abundance of pasture early in the spring and late in the fall when other grasses have not come up or have already died out. Is drought and frost resisting. Is well suited to a wide range of soils. Sow 10 to 15 pounds per acre without nurse crop. Price, per lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 85c.

LAWN GRASS SEED

Our own lawn grass mixtures. Grows quickly and covers the ground in a very short time. Keeps green from early spring until late fall. Specially suited to the northern and central states. Price, per lb., 60c; 3 lbs., \$1.65, postpaid.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

The most popular grass for pastures. It affords more nourishment for livestock than any other grass as it ranks high in protein and other contents. It will grow in almost any part of the United States from early spring and continue growing in the winter until the ground is frozen.

It is not only excellent as a pasture grass but is considered the best for lawn grass, sown together with other mixtures. Lb., 60c, postpaid. For quantities see enclosed price list.

TIMOTHY

Timothy Is the One Grass Most Indispensable to the Farmers of America.

From the Missouri River to Maine, from Kansas to far up in Canada, there is hardly a farm without Timothy.

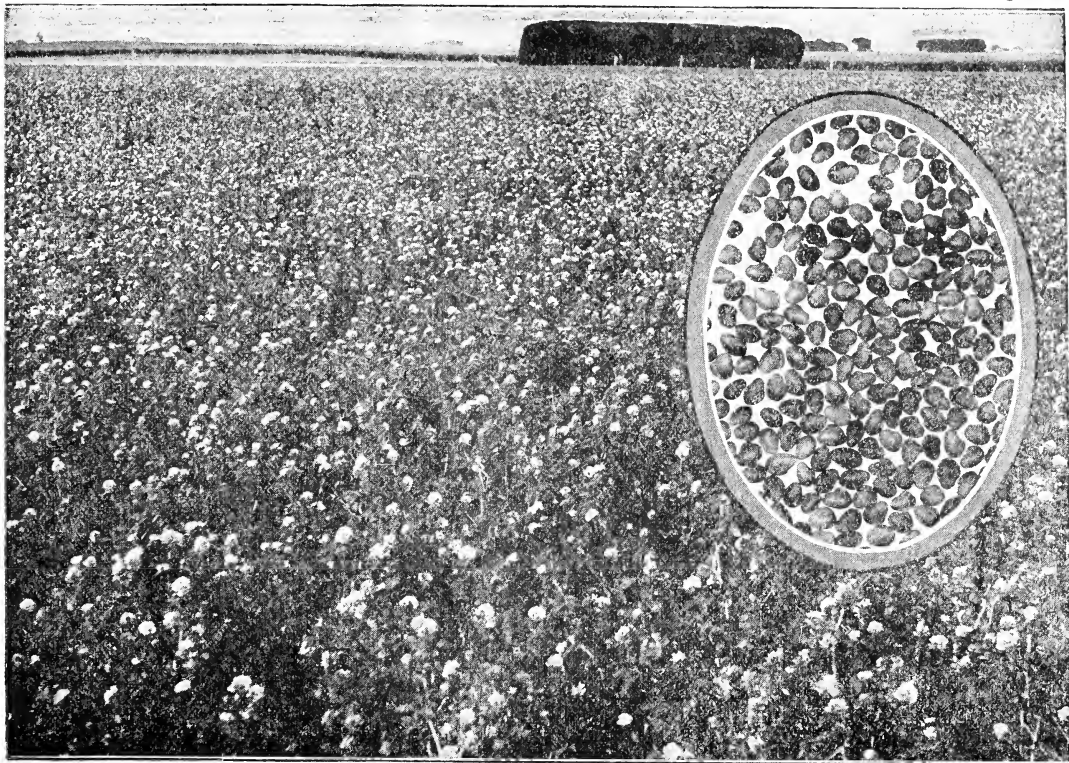
Timothy is the best possible insurance against the loss of the clover pasture or the alfalfa may not make a stand or it may winter kill. In either case the timothy will come to the rescue and in a large measure make up for the loss. When the wise and experienced farmer sows his clover or alfalfa he will also sow with it a liberal portion of timothy, knowing full well that if the clover or alfalfa fails timothy will be there to take its place in keeping back weeds and at the same time producing palatable and nutritious grass or hay. If the clover or alfalfa does not winter kill the timothy sown with it increases the yield, makes the hay easier to cure and produces a feed mixture which stock relish and on which they grow fat, putting money into the farmer's pocket and enriches the farmer's land.

Our timothy seed is choice, re-cleaned, free from noxious weeds and of high germination. Price, per lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 80c, postpaid. See enclosed price list.

RED TOP

Red Top is especially adapted to wet soil but will also make good growth on dry land. It is used to a great extent in pasture mixtures as it starts growing early in the spring and continues growing throughout the summer. Red Top with White Clover and Blue Grass makes an excellent lawn grass mixture. Per lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid. See enclosed price list for prices on quantities.





Field of Medium Red Clover ready for second cutting. Big stack of hay in the distance made from first cutting. The smaller picture represents our Roland Brand Clover Seed, the kind to sow if you want a field as fine as the one above.

CLOVERS

Clover should be grown more extensively by the farmers. It helps to build up the soil and is excellent when used as hay and pasture crop.

The clover has a heavy root system that leaves a large amount of vegetable matter in the soil, when it is plowed under. This makes the soil more suitable for the roots of other plants; increases the moisture holding capacity of the soil; keeps the light soils from blowing and washing and the heavy soils from baking; deepens the soil and aids drainage. This shows why soil that produces clover can be worked earlier in the spring. Clover is one of the plants that has the ability to acquire nitrogen from the air instead of the soil so that grasses sown with it are able to use part of this nitrogen instead of robbing the soil of its entire supply. Clover should be grown in rotation as it increases the yield of grains and also their protein contents.

MEDIUM RED OR JUNE CLOVER. This is considered by all up-to-date farmers to be the most valuable of all clovers, and is universally grown throughout the country. It lasts two years, grows from two to four feet high and makes two crops a year. The first is generally cut for hay at the time when in full blossom. The second is either harvested for seed, cut for hay, pastured or plowed under as green manure to add fertility and humus to the soil.

For hay Medium Red Clover is usually sown with timothy at the rate of from 6 to 8 lbs. of clover and 4 to 5 pounds of timothy per acre. The yield is three tons to the acre. Many farmers are now adding Alfalfa to the mixture, in proportion of 4 lbs. of Alfalfa, 4 lbs. of Medium Red Clover and 4 lbs. of Timothy per acre. The quality of the hay is thus improved by adding more of a variety to the ration and by raising the protein contents of the feed. The yield is also notably increased by addition of Alfalfa. Medium Red Clover furnishes an excellent pas-

ture as it makes a vigorous growth and all kinds of live stock like it. It adds to the fertility of the soil, increases quality and yield of any crop which follows it. Price, 65c per lb.; 3 lbs., \$1.80, postpaid.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER. Mammoth Red Clover is highly valued for its enormous yield. It is distinct from Medium Red, being larger, of coarser and more robust growth and from two to three weeks later in maturing. It makes only one crop but pastures well as it retains its greenness throughout the summer, and furnishes more forage than the Medium Red Clover and more fertility in green manuring in that it grows more rank and makes more growth to plow under. On rich loamy soils it makes an immense growth. It also grows well on soils too poor and to light and sandy to get even a catch of Medium Red Clover. It is therefore largely used to restore fertility to wornout soil. Price, 65c per lb., 3 lbs., \$1.80, postpaid.



A field of White Sweet Clover, as it appeared on June 15th, second year after it had been sowed, all ready to cut for hay or ensilage. It is going to make a great feed for the milch cows. In about six weeks another crop just like it will follow. The roots already well stored with nitrogen taken direct from the air and will be held in readiness for next year's corn crop, which will show a probable increase of about 20 bushels per acre over what it would have been if sweet clover had not been grown on the ground.

ALSIKE or SWEDISH CLOVER. The best clover for low moist land, or soils deficient in lime. Alsike clover is the most profitable clover to grow on many farms, where the soil is found to be acid or sour and on which lime is not being applied to correct this condition. It will also do very well on land that is wet and poorly drained. Alsike is a perennial and the hardiest of all clovers. It withstands extremes of both cold and heat, but does best in the coldest parts of the northwest. It will under favorable conditions grow from 2 to 3 feet tall and produce as big a crop of hay as Red Clover. The quality of the hay is superior to that of Red Clover. On account of having slender stems and thicker foliage. It is also superior to Red Clover for pasture, being more permanent. Per lb. 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.10 postpaid.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. For the lawn or pasture. A low growing, spreading clover; round white heads; very fragrant. Is perfectly hardy; will grow on almost any soil. White Dutch Clover is largely used in grass mixtures with Blue Grass for permanent pasture and lawns. The farmers who establish a permanent pasture should not fail to add some White Dutch Clover to the other grass he sows. And no lawn grass mixture is complete without it. Price, per lb., 75c; 3 lbs \$2.10, postpaid.

SWEET CLOVER

Sweet Clover is rapidly gaining in popularity

and increasing in favor among the farmers. It has found a place on every farm and is scarcely holding its own. It has practically the same feeding value as Alfalfa, although the live stock do not like it as well to start with but can be easily taught to eat it and relish it. In luxurious and rapid growth it is a marvel. By the middle of June it is four feet high and ready to cut for hay or for ensilage. A second cutting can be made for hay or ensilage, or if permitted to ripen can be harvested for seed which it produces in abundance. The best way to save the first cutting is to stack it green right after the mower. Sweet Clover stems are thick, and when young very sappy. At the time first cutting must be made showers are frequent and the ground damp. All these factors make it difficult to cure for hay. But on stacking it green and making ensilage out of it has proven a success. One has the assurance of an abundant supply of feed that is both palatable and wholesome.

For early spring pasture it cannot be excelled. Early in the spring when other pastures are just beginning to show green the Sweet Clover has already grown 6 inches or more, and makes excellent cattle and hog pasture. It can be pastured all summer in the hot July and August months when other grasses are liable to wilt and burn the Sweet Clover will continue to grow and stay green, furnishing feed for the cattle, which otherwise would suffer.



SWEET CLOVER—CONTINUED

The Sweet Clover is the greatest soil-builder known to the plant world. There is nothing growing that can ever approach it when it comes to adding humus and fertility to the soil, and doing it quickly. Immense roots growing to a great depth and thickness in but two seasons work miracles with any crop grown on the same soil the following year. The roots of a good stand of two year old sweet clover is easily equal to 10 loads of good barn yard manure to the acre. It will double the yield of corn on alkali soil on which Sweet Clover does especially well.

Sweet Clover will grow on all kinds of soil, wet and dry, high and low land, clay hills and alkali flats. It insists on one thing only. It must have a soil rich in lime. It will not grow to any advantage on land which is acid. The soil should be tested and if found acid lime should be applied before sowing the Sweet Clover. The beneficial results will much more than pay for the cost of applying the lime. The Sweet Clover is a biennial. Is most commonly sown with oats in the spring. It will then make good fall pasture the first year.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER. A biennial white flowered variety. Grows from four to six feet high. Blooms and makes seed the second year. Will make a hay crop the first year, and two crops of hay or one of hay and one of seed the second year. It can also be stacked green and in that way made into ensilage, which is ordinarily a better way to handle it than to cure it for hay. Per lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

YELLOW SWEET CLOVER. Also a biennial and is very similar to the White Sweet Clover except that it is a little earlier, and not so tall, and does not grow quite so heavy and coarse. For this reason some consider it superior for hay or pasture. Per lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid.

HUBAM

The new Annual Sweet Clover has come to meet a great and increasing need. The wonderfully fertile soils of the Mississippi valley is not inexhaustible. The humus and fertility taken out in great amounts with every crop of grain harvested must be replaced. Hubam will replace the humus and in a large measure the fertility without losing the use of the ground for regular crops. Sow the seed with the small grain in the spring and by fall the Hubam will have attained a rank and luxurious growth of 2 to 4 feet with big roots reaching way down into the subsoil. It makes an excellent fall pasture. Can be harvested for seed, cut for hay or all of the summer growth plowed under to build up the soil. The Hubam being an annual can be plowed under in the fall without having any trouble with it growing from the roots again the next spring. In this respect Hubam has an advantage over the Biennial Sweet Clover, which if plowed under in the fall of the first year will grow again from the roots the following spring. Lb., 60c; 3 lbs., \$1.65.

BARLEY

Barley is the first of all spring crops to mature. It relieves the feed shortage at the time when the pastures are dry and before the corn has matured enough for feeding.

Barley sown in April will make good hog feed in July or August. It should be sown early as soon as freezing weather is past, the best yield being obtained from the early seeding. It is a good plan to sow oats as soon as the ground can be worked and to follow with barley as soon as the oats are in. Sow two bushels to the acre.

ODERBRUCKER OR WISCONSIN NO. 55. The most popular variety of six-rowed barley. This variety was distributed by the State Experiment Station of Wisconsin some years ago. It is a stiff-strawed, bearded variety. It is the heaviest yielding variety on the market. Similar to Manchuria as to the time of maturity, manner of growth and general appearance. It is a bright variety of remarkable uniformity in both plant and grain. No other variety has ever gained the wide recognition of the Oderbrucker. Lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c, postpaid. See enclosed price list for quantities.

WHEAT

WINTER WHEAT. Is one of the most profitable grain crops in Iowa. Reports of the United States Department of Agriculture show that for 10 years the average total returns for an acre of winter wheat were larger than that of corn, oats, spring wheat, barley or rye. It also provides more of an even distribution of farm labor, seeding at a time when the farmer is not rushed with other work. The winter wheat yields on an average of 5½ bushels more per acre than the spring wheat. This being due to the fact that it matures earlier, before midsummer drought or hot, rainy weather sets in. Every farmer should have a small acreage of winter wheat.

SPRING WHEAT, MARQUIS. Practically a new variety originating in Ottawa, Canada. It has been found to outyield the other varieties, matures earlier and is the hardiest of the spring wheats. Marquis wheat is superior to the bearded or velvet chaff wheat and for this reason command higher prices. Lb., 20c, 3 lbs., 55c, postpaid. See price list for quantity prices.

RYE

ROSEN WINTER. Rye thrives best on well-drained, fertile loam soils, but will grow better than most grains on light, sandy poor soil. The best grain for alkali or acid soils. Hardier than spring wheat. It is good as a secondary or special purpose crop. When grown for grain about six pecks of seed sown between September 1st and 20th is sufficient. If intended for pasture sow a few weeks earlier, using about eight pecks of seed to the acre. Lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 55c, postpaid. See enclosed price list for quantities.



Field of Soy Beans Grown for Seed

SOY BEANS

Every farm can profitably raise soy beans. It will take the place of clover and at the same time pay a equally as well. Land that is run down and needs building up should be planted to this fast grown and nitrogen producing plant. Farmers who have tried soy beans are enthusiastic boosters, planting it in preference to other legume crops.

Soy Beans are a very profitable substitute for Oil Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, and Tankage, and can be fed to live stock of all kinds. The Soy Beans contain 36 per cent of protein, the most valuable of all food substances. Why buy high priced commercial feeds, when Soy Beans which can be easily grown on the farm will do equally well or better. Soy Beans planted with corn do splendidly, producing a good crop without cutting down materially the corn yield. They are therefore getting very popular with corn both for ensilage and for hogging down, as the cost of growing them is limited to the price of the seed used. They build up the soil too, being a legume which takes nitrogen directly from the air and stores it up in the plants. We have found by several years experience that one crop of Soy Beans drilled in with a wheat drill at the rate of one and a half to two bushels of inoculated seed per acre, will leave in the soil fertility equal to at least seven loads of good barnyard manure. On good corn soil a yield of 20 to 30 bushels per acre can be expected. But Soy Beans will grow on any kind of soil where corn will grow at all. It will stand more abuse than any other farm crop and still give good returns whether harvested for seed or cut for hay.

MANCHU. The leading variety in Iowa. Yields more than any other variety when grown for seed. Is the best for planting with corn for hogging down. In northern Iowa is very generally planted with corn for silage. It is a yellow seeded variety with black seed scar. Manchu has given the highest yield as an average for seven years. Is the most satisfactory variety yet tested for planting with corn to hog down, because of its yellow seeds, ability to yield and favorable maturity. In a three years period in which comparisons were secured, Manchu yielded nearly twice as many beans with corn as Ito San. From Circular No. 84 on Soy Beans published by the Iowa State College. Per 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c, postpaid.

START-M-RIGHT CHICK MASH

A baby chick is a very delicate thing. The question of food is of the greatest importance. First the food must be well balanced. Second it must be easily digested. Third it must not contain any material that is in the least mouldy or decayed. Our START-M-RIGHT chick mash meets all these requirements. It is made from clean fresh grains, meat meal, bone meal and powdered buttermilk. Some poultry raisers start their chicks on nothing but pure water and START-M-RIGHT chick mash. Price per hundred pounds, \$4.00.



A Field of Dwarf Essex Rape Ready for Hogs

BUCKWHEAT

A valuable crop for fields left unplanted late in the season, as Buckwheat is not sowed until in July. Can be sowed after a crop of winter wheat or rye and will make a second crop. Maturing in about two months. Is excellent for smothering out weeds and makes good green manure when plowed under. It makes splendid bee pasture. Is a good feed for chickens to increase egg production and makes fine hog feed when ground. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. per acre. 1 lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c. postpaid.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rape is one of the general annual emergency pasture crops of the corn belt. Every farmer who raises hogs, sheep or calves should not fail to sow a patch of rape. It is a money saving feed.

A great many farmers have realized its value and made use of it for a number of years, but the percentage of people planting it is still very small. Dwarf Essex Rape will grow and thrive, and be profitable in so many places on the farm where one is not getting the full benefit of the land, that one should watch for every place, no matter how small, and plant this rape seed.

It is easily grown. It can be planted between the corn rows just before the last plowing. It may also be sown with oats, using eight pecks of oats and two pound of rape per acre seeding the rape 10 days after the oats.

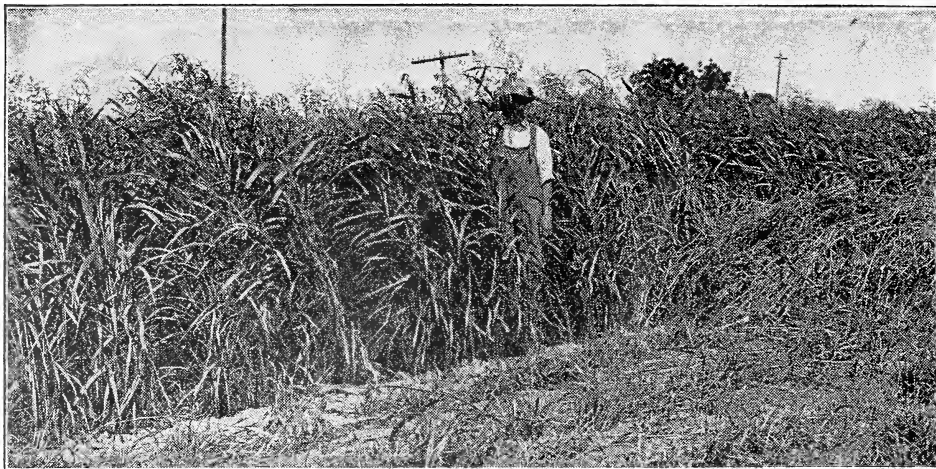
If sown broadcast five or six pounds of seed is required, but better results are secured by drilling in rows far enough apart to allow cultivation.

Price, per lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 55c, postpaid. See enclosed price list for quantities.

MAKE-M-GROW CHICK MASH

Make big chickens out of little ones and do it in a hurry. Home mixtures and bought ones are all backed off the map by our MAKE-M-GROW chick mash. It has meant money in the pocket of every one who has fed it.

Price per hundred pounds, \$3.50.



A Field of Sudan Grass Being Grown for Seed

SUDAN GRASS

A new annual drought resisting plant. It yields two cuttings and will stand semi-dormant through a drought period and immediately renew its growth if rain comes before the end of the growing season.

It does best on rich soil but has been grown successfully on every class of soil from heavy clay to light sand. If seed is sown broadcast it will attain an average height of 4 to 6 feet, while if sown in rows will reach a height of 6 to 9 feet. The stalks in this case having thicker stems. It stools freely. Often 100 stems arising from a single crown. This will have a tendency to make the hay from the second cutting of a finer quality than that of the first. It never develops anything but fibrous roots which prevents it from becoming an obnoxious weed like the Johnson Grass has a tendency to do.

It is very productive. Wonderful results have been obtained by growing it with mixtures such as soy beans, field peas and other legumes. Sudan grass grows very erect, with stiff stems that are able to support the vines of the peas and beans. These legumes also furnish the protein which the Sudan Grass lacks. Sudan Grass and Field Peas have produced 4.6 tons per acre and as a mixture with Soy Beans made a yield of 4.4 per acre.

Our best success with Sudan Grass has been obtained by sowing the seed after June 1st. In one case we sowed Sudan Grass in a potato patch late in July after the potatoes had been harvested and got two cuttings of hay from it. One should remember that the Sudan Grass is a tropical plant having originally came from Sudan, Africa, that it requires a warm soil to start it growing and hot weather to enable it to reach its fullest development.

Sudan Grass makes a wonderful crop when its two prime requirements are met, namely, moisture enough to start the seed and heat enough to keep the plants growing. Price, per lb., postpaid, 25c; 3 lbs., 60c, postpaid. See special price list for lowest price on large quantities.

SUNFLOWER

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. In sections where corn does not grow well Sunflower has become very popular as a silage crop. It has about the same feeding value as corn, yields more to the acre and weighs heavier than corn silage, thus, filling up more slowly in the silo. It withstands severe drought and will not be affected with early frost. Cultivate same as corn. Seed should be drilled in at the rate of six pounds to the acre. Cut for silage when one-half to three-fourths of the seed is in the late milk or early dough stage. The Sunflower may also be used as an ornamental plant for hiding unsightly places, the seed furnishing excellent feed for poultry. Pkt., 5c; ¼ lb., 10c; lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c, postpaid.

MILLET

A readily available crop for use in short rotations. Excellent as a substitute for corn where corn may not be easily grown or where the crop has been destroyed by unfavorable weather. It is also a good thing to grow on bad lands to get rid of foul weeds.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET. This variety originated in Minnesota and was claimed by the intro-

ducer to be a cross between Hungarian Grass and German Millet. This variety outyields all other millets of the foxtail varieties. The forage is coarse and yields heavy but is more susceptible to drought than the common millet. Prices, per lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c, postpaid. See price list for quantities.

SORGHUM OR FODDER CANE

This is the best sorghum cane on the market. As a fodder crop it cannot be excelled. It is especially good for dairy cows. Many farmers cutting it for silage together with soy beans and cow peas. The seed makes a good poultry feed. Lb., 15c; 3 lbs., 35c, postpaid. See enclosed price list for quantities.

EARLY AMBER SYRUP CANE. This differs from the fodder cane in that the stalks are more slender, juicy and sweet. The best variety of syrup cane. Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

MAKE-M-LAY EGG MASH

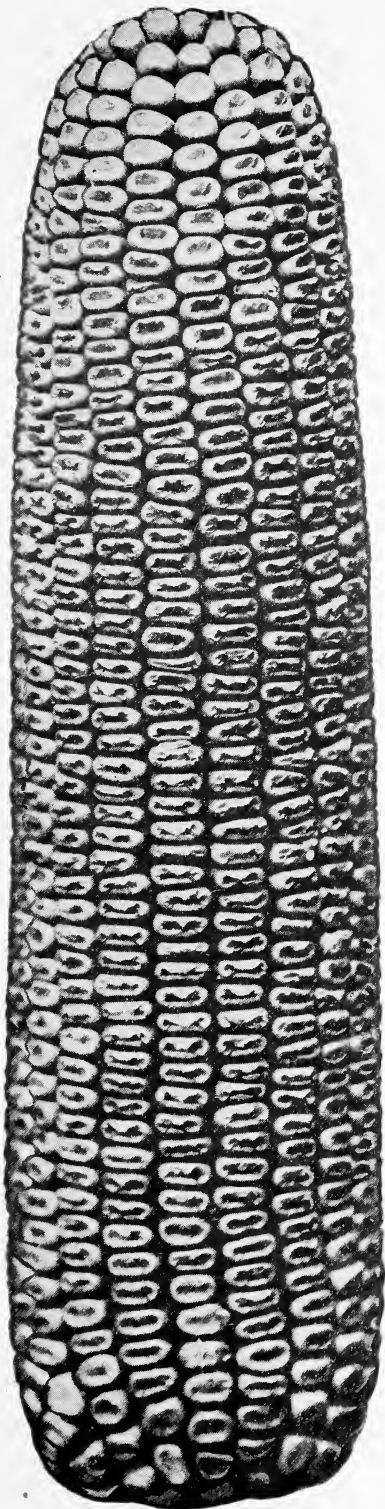
Made of Powdered Buttermilk, Meat Meal and Pure Grains. We use no screenings. The ingredients are proportioned to make a balanced and complete feed. It is a reasonable priced feed and yet the best feed one can give the laying hens. Price per hundred pounds \$3.25.

What one of our customers say in regard to our Mash.

Since the beginning of the present year. I have been feeding your MAKE-M-LAY egg mash to my flock of laying hens. Previous to this time I had been feeding a good home-mixed mash. Never-the-less with approximately the same number of hens, the egg production for the first six months of the present year was over 16% higher than for the corresponding period last year.

Henry Birkeland, Nevada, Ia.

Skromme's Dependable Field Corn



Krug's

When you buy Skromme's corn you are profiting by years of experience on the part of the Skromme Seed Company. We are always mindful of the fact that great losses are sustained by the farmers of the corn belt every year as a result of poor seed corn. It is our constant effort to be of greatest possible service here. We want the corn growers to know that regardless of how unfavorable the weather conditions are for the saving of seed corn, how rainy the fall, how early and how severe the frost, the Skromme Seed Company can always be depended upon to have the quality of seed corn they would want to plant. We are primarily seed corn growers and are glad to know that we have succeeded year by year in improving our corn. It is always husked before the first killing frost. Corn subjected to a freeze before thoroughly dried is always to be looked upon with suspicion; if not killed outright it is very often materially weakened. After gathered our corn is immediately and quickly dried in our patented seed corn driers, which are a combination of hot air furnaces, large fans, running at high speed, and compartments for the corn through which the warmed air is forced, carrying away all dampness and all excess moisture in the corn. While every ear is bathed in a current of warm and dry air, a thermostatic control at all times regulates the temperature. It never gets too hot nor too cold. The drying goes on night and day without a letup until the corn is dried down to approximately 10 per cent moisture, which makes it safe against injury by freezing regardless of how low the temperature may drop. The best of authorities in the matter of drying corn for seed have declared our dryers to be unequalled. Personally we are of one mind that we would never even consider being in the seed corn business without being equipped with our patented seed corn dryers. **THESE DRYERS WERE DESIGNED AND PERFECTED BY LARS J. SKROMME, PRESIDENT OF THE SKROMME SEED COMPANY—AND ARE USED BY NO OTHER SEED HOUSE.**

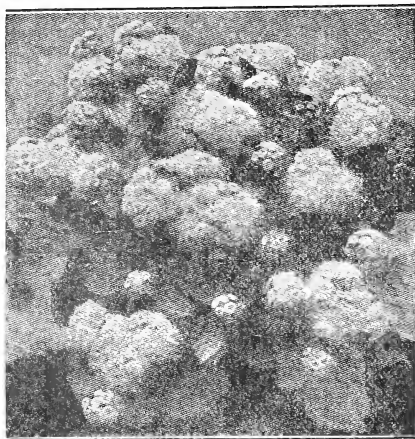
BLACK'S—A Yellow Dent Corn of outstanding merits. For a number of years it has outyielded all other varieties of corn entered in the acre yield contests conducted by the Extension Department of the Iowa State College. It grows a little taller and matures eight days later than our Extra Early Reids. The stalks are unusually strong and are therefore less subject to being broken off than is the case with most varieties. 1 lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c. See enclosed price list.

KRUG'S (See Cut)—This is a superior variety of corn recently introduced into Iowa. The discovery of this corn must be credited to the Illinois Woodford County Farm Bureau, who under the direction of the County Agent instituted a three-year acre yield corn contest among the farmers of the county. Hundred and twenty farmers and corn breeders remained in the contest to the end. The result showed that Krug's had given the greatest yield in each season. The farmers became so thoroughly convinced of its superiority that practically no other variety of corn is now grown in Woodford County. In comparative tests made in Iowa, Krug's Yellow Dent has surpassed all others in yield. It is exceptionally early in maturing in which respect it is almost equal to our Early Reid's Yellow Dent. We have only a limited supply of this sensational corn. 1 lb., shelled, 35c; 3 lbs., 75c. See enclosed price list.

REID'S. The standard yellow corn of the Corn Belt and the most popular variety grown. The Reid's Yellow Dent has won more prizes at corn shows than any other variety. Ears medium in size and remarkably uniform, with a small red cob and bright yellow kernel. It is not to be recommended for light thin soils but will on heavy black soil, such as is found on the average Central Iowa Farm, produce wonderful yields. Our strain of Reid's Yellow Dent is exceptionally early and will mature in all parts of Iowa. 1 lb., shelled, 25c; 3 bs., 65c, postpaid. See enclosed price list.

EXTRA EARLY REID'S. This is a strain of Reid's Yellow Dent specially bred for earliness. It has been grown in the neighborhood of Roland for many years and has met with universal satisfaction. Some of our best farmers think it is the only corn to grow. In the year of 1924 it produced a bigger yield of mature corn than any other variety of corn grown here. The ear is of medium size, cob small, the solid bright yellow kernels fairly wide and deep. While it matures about one week earlier than our Reid's Yellow Dent, it yields about the same. It will mature in any kind of season in Central Iowa, and can be grown successfully in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota. 1 lb., shelled, 30c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid. See enclosed price list.

Flower Seed



Ageratum

AGERATUM—A very free flowering plant from Mexico. They grow 18 to 24 inches tall and produce a profusion of blue and white flowers during the hot dry summer months. They make fine house plants in pots during winter time. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 15c; oz., 75c.

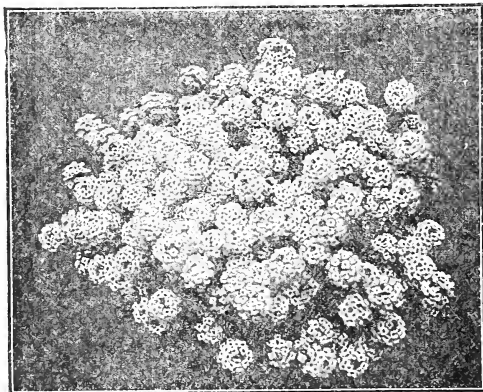
AGROSTEMMA (Rose of Heaven)—A remarkably pretty, hardy annual, flowers like rose shaded white. Sow as you would radishes, at different intervals, and a continuous supply of lovely cut flowers can be had all summer. Pkt., 10c.

ANCHUSA (Summer Forget-Me-Not)—2 feet. A hardy annual, branching freely and bearing a profusion of the most lovely flowers similar in all respects to the Forget-Me-Not, though the flowers are much larger and of finer color. Blooms early and continues all summer. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM OR SNAPDRAGON—This flower is next to the sweet peas in popularity. Flowers of the most brilliant colors, which remain in bloom from early in July until frost. Seeds may be sown in a sunny situation the first part of May. If real early blossoms are desired they may be started in a box or hot bed and set out when danger of frost is past.

ANTIRRHINUM (The Giant Choice Mixed)—A tall growing variety, about three feet high. It is very desirable for cutting, and is also used extensively for bedding and borders. Large, showy flowers of unusual distinction. Price, per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Half Dwarf Mixed)—Flowers equal in size and have the same variety of colors as those of the tall varieties. They are of a compact habit of growth, which makes them better suited for bedding. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c.



Alyssum

AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE—These plants grow to a height of two feet or more, producing beautiful spurred flowers. They are among our most popular hardy perennials. Mixed, per pkt., 10c.

AMARANTHUS (Cladatus "Love Lies Bleeding")—Annuals of brilliant foliage growing from 3 to 4 feet high. May be used as borders for all plants or for the center of large beds. They thrive in a hot, sunny location if the soil is not too rich. The flowers are a blood red in color. Pkt., 10c.

ALYSSUM (Little Gem)—Little plants of dwarf, compact habit about four inches high. Blooms continuously from early spring until late in the fall. Used extensively for borders, and also hanging baskets. Flowers are a pure white. Price, per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 15c; oz., 60c.

ASTERS—For early blossoms sow in boxes or hot bed in April and transplant as soon as danger from frost is past. Asters thrive in any good soil, but by enriching the soil with well-rotted manure and by cultivating frequently one can produce immense flowers, measuring six inches across. Plant eight or nine inches apart.

ASTERS (Improved Crego Asters)—The largest and finest of all Asters. Petals nearly double the length of other varieties, twisted and curled, closely resembling a chrysanthemum. Colors: White; Dark Blue; Pink; Purple; Crimson; Lavender; Rose. Any of the above, per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c. Mixed, all colors, per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c.



Aster

BALSAM OR LADY SLIPPER—No garden is complete without the Balsam or Lady Slipper. With its erect stem and brilliant double flowers clustered closely about it, gives the appearance of one solid mass of color. It is easily grown and blossoms profusely. Seed can be sown out of doors in May or started indoors in April and plants set out when danger of frost is over. Set the plants 18 inches apart. Price, per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 45c.

BRACHYCOME (Swan River Daisy)—A free-flowering annual, covered during the greater part of the summer with a profusion of pretty blue or white flowers, suitable for edging beds or pot culture. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c.

GACALIA—Each flower is a miniature paint brush of orange scarlet produced on long wiry stems which make it an excellent cut flower. Grows about 2 feet. Pkt., 10c.

CALENDULA OR POT MARIGOLD—One of the most beautiful and popular garden annuals. Will thrive in any good garden soil. They produce a fine effect in beds and mixed borders and are also valuable for pot culture. They vary in color from the lightest shade of yellow to the darkest orange. One foot high. Double. Mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

CALLIOPSIS—Quick growing annuals with brilliant flowers and fern-like leaves. Sow them where they are to bloom and thin out to six inches apart. For a solid compact border they may be planted closer. If cut occasionally they will bloom all spring. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 15c.

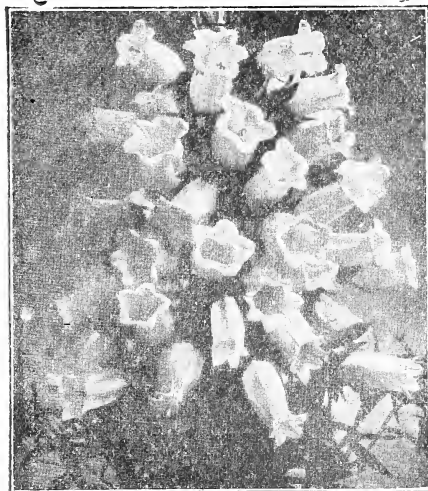
CAMPANULA OR CANTERBURY BELLS (Perennial)—Large, bell-shaped flowers, of exquisite colors—blue, pink and white. They are very ornamental plants with perfect masses of bloom, often bearing 100 to 200 blossoms on one spike. Sow seed in the open ground, cover lightly and thin plants to stand 12 inches apart. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.

CANDYTUFT—The Candytuft is a popular flower for cutting. Seed sown in the autumn produces flowers early in the spring. Seed sown in April will produce flowers in June. Successive plantings may be made and thus furnish cut flowers during the entire summer. They are easily cultivated and look best in beds or masses. Mixture of all varieties and colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

CARNATION (Marguerite)—Finest double mixed. Beautiful long-stemmed flowers, sweet scented and of a large size. If given a slight protection they will live through the winter and begin blossoming early in the spring and continue blossoming throughout the summer. Mixed, per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.

CENTURIA (Bachelors Button)—One of the hardy old fashioned flowers. One planting is usually sufficient as they re-seed themselves and come up year after year. Cyanus, double mixed, all colors, including rose, blue, and white. Price, per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.

CELOSIA OR COCKSCOMB—Plants produce bright red combs which can be cut and dried for winter use. Its bright color will attract attention anywhere. Seed may be started in boxes or sown out of doors in May. Thrives best in rather light soil. Price, per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c.



Canterbury Bells

XERANTHEMUM—One of the most popular of the Everlastings. It grows about three feet high bearing an abundance of rose, purple and white flowers. It will grow in any sunny location blooming from early summer until frost. These flowers are also very pretty when dried and used for winter bouquets. Mixed colors, pkt., 10c.

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM—Plants of upright growth producing abundance of white and yellow flowers. Excellent for cutting. Coromarium, double mixed, per pkt., 10c.

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER (Scarlet Woolflower)—The most showy garden flower in cultivation. Plants grow two to six feet high and throw out scores of branches, bearing beautiful, ball-shaped flower heads resembling balls of scarlet wool. The flowers bloom profusely throughout the summer and fall and retain their beauty and color until destroyed by severe frost. Flowers when cut in a fresh state and carefully dried will keep their shape and color for a considerable length of time. Start seed if convenient in a box or hot bed about four weeks before time to transplant to the garden. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

CLEOME (Giant Spider Plant)—A tall showy garden annual producing curious heads of flowers of bright rose color, of easy cultivation, blooms until late. Is also a good bee plant. Pkt., 10c.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)—One of the most popular perennials producing spires of blossoms three to five feet high. White, pink, rose and mottled flowers. Per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 20c.

DATURA (Angels Trumpet)—A vigorous growing plant producing immense flowers ranging in color from white to pure yellow. They are well suited for borders or for specimen plants on the lawn, or for the center of ornamental beds. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



Gomphrena

EVERLASTINGS

ACROCLINIUM—A pretty everlasting, bearing graceful, daisy-like flowers, pretty bright rose, pink and white, which when cut in the bud stage can be dried and used as winter bouquets. Grows about 2 feet tall. Pkt., 10c.

GOMPHRENA (Globe Amaranth)—A showy annual everlasting with clover-like heads. Mixed white, red and pink. Pkt., 10c.

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)—Of all everlastings the straw flower is the best known. The plants grow 2 to 9 feet high and are covered with fine large flowers of white, pink, yellow or scarlet. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded and suspended with their heads downward in a cool place. Pkt., 10c.



Cockscomb



Gaillardia

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—They grow about 1½ foot tall and from early spring until late fall produce a continuous profusion of brilliantly colored flowers, red and yellow predominating. Sow where they are to remain. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)—A dwarf sunflower growing about 3 feet tall. Make a rich showing when grouped in mixed flower borders. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

EUPHORBIA (Mexican Fire Plant)—Annual poinsettia resembling in habit and color the beautiful hot-house poinsettia. About mid-summer the center top leaves of each branch turn a vivid orange scarlet. Price, per pkt., 10c.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)—The largest flowering variety of Scarlet Sage. Will reach a height of 3 to 4 feet and measure 4 feet across. To have early flowers they should be sown in March in boxes and when the young plants are well started they should be planted 3 feet apart in the flower bed. Is popular as a hedge or border plant, for brilliant color effect. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c.

CLAERIA—A hardy annual growing about two feet tall. The branches are covered with bright colored flowers resembling miniature double hollyhocks. Single and double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS—The new double variety of exceptional beauty. They are pure white and a delicate pink in color. Plants resemble those of the single variety. Double mixed, per pkt., 15c. Single Giant Mixed, per pkt., 10c.

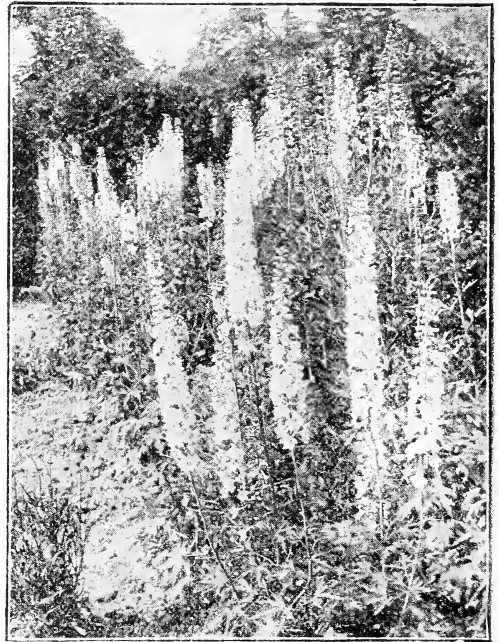
SHASTA DAISY—Hardy perennial, producing flowers of a pure white, often measuring five inches across. Long

stemmed. Excellent as a cut flower. They make a showy hedge as they are covered with flowers from early fall until hard frost. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 75c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS—A very popular flower producing a great variety of brilliant colored flowers. They grow about a foot tall and can be used in beds and borders. They are easily grown, as they are not particular to soil, but should have a sunny location. Single or Double Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

DELPHINIUM OR HARDY LARKSPURS—Perennial Larkspurs may be planted as soon as the spring has opened. The ground should be carefully prepared, although manure should not come in contact with the roots, otherwise the grubs are apt to destroy the plants. The stalks are very tender and should be staked when they are about three feet tall. After the Larkspurs are through blooming they may be cut close to the ground and a second and third crop of flowers will succeed. Each time the plants are cut a little bone meal should be dug in around them.

DELPHINIUM (Gold Medal Hybrids)—A superior strain of mixed hybrids. The plants are of strong, vigorous habit, with large flowers on spikes over two feet long. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.



Delphinium



Hollyhocks

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) — Brilliant flowers in the shades of crimson, pink, and orange scarlet. Plants are about a foot high. Has finely cut leaves of a grayish green color. Blossoms from July until frost. As they are not easily transplanted, sow rather thickly and thin out to about 10 inches apart when plants are about two inches high. Choice mixed, per pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

GERBERA (Crimson Daisy). This flowers both summer and winter, and makes a fine pot plant. The stems rise to a height of two feet, bearing a lacy-like blossom 3 inches across. They cover a wide range of colors from white to crimson, pink, rose, yellow and lilac. Start carefully under glass and grow in sandy well drained soil. Per pkt. of 10 seeds. 25c.

GODETIA—Quick growing and profuse flowering annual of showy colors. Flowers so freely that the plant looks like a beautiful and symmetrical bouquet. Pkt., 10c.

GYPSOPHILA (Gypsophila Alba "Baby Breath")—An annual of easy growth producing pure white flowers. A very pretty effect is secured by using them with other cut flowers. Several sowings should be made to keep up the supply. Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK (Superb Double Mixed)—This King of Flowers, growing from six to eight feet tall, cannot be excluded from the old-fashioned garden. It forms

a splendid background for other hardy perennial and shrubbery. Seeds sown in the spring will produce blossoming plants the next summer. Per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

HOLLYHOCK (Annual Single Mixed)—This Hollyhock differs from the perennial variety in that it blossoms the first year it is planted. Immense single flowers in all shades known in Hollyhocks. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c.

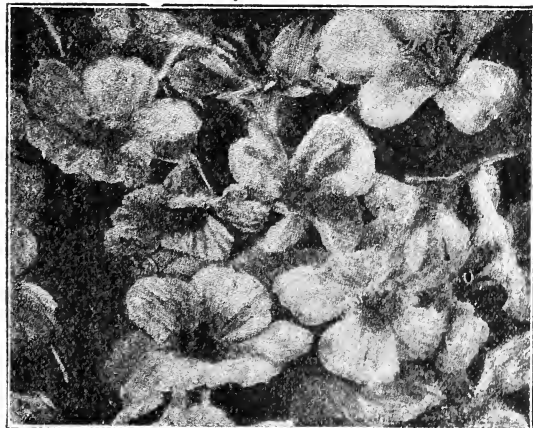


Mignonette

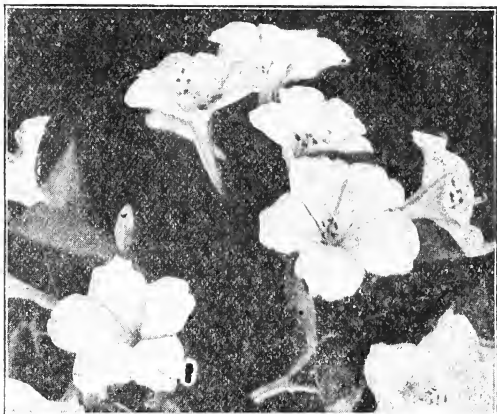
KOCHIA (Standing Cypress or Belvedere)—Annual *Trycophylla*. This plant is used extensively for hedges. In the spring it is of a bright green color which later changes to a bright red. It is easily grown and, if sown rather thinly reaches a height of about three feet. It is the best substitute for the hardy hedge. Pkt., 10c.

LINUM (Grandiflora Rubrum "Scarlet Flax")—A very effective and showy bedding plant having fine foliage and delicate stems. The flowers are a brilliant scarlet crimson. Plant about one foot. Pkt., 10c.

LOBELIA. Plant is from 4 to 6 inches high and covered with small star-like flowers. Used as edging for flower beds and also for hanging baskets. Mixed per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c.



Nasturtiums



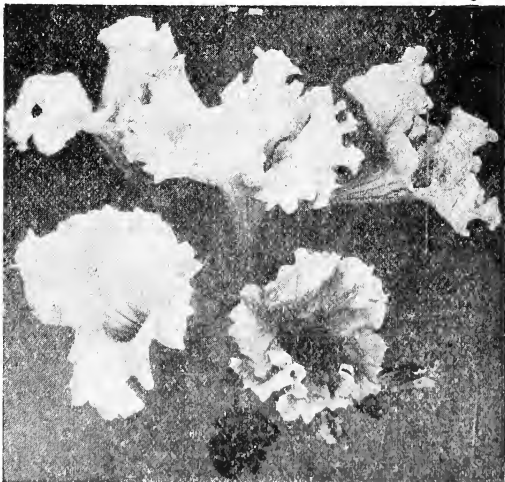
Phlox Drummondii

LUPINE (Annual Sorts Mixed)—Easy growing annuals producing long spikes of various colors pea shaped flowers. They are splendid for mixed borders and also valuable for cut flower purposes. Will do best in a slightly shaded location. They attain a height of about 2 feet. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

MARIGOLD (African Mixed)—Large, compact flowers in the different shades of yellow and gold. Plant grows to a good height and forms a bush about 18 inches across. Begins to blossom the latter part of the summer and continues blooming until frost. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

MARIGOLD (Legion of Honor)—A bushy plant about a foot high producing flowers of a golden yellow with markings of velvety crimson near the base of each petal. It begins blooming in June and continues till frost. Pkt., 10c. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

MARVEL OF PERU OR FOUR O'CLOCK—An old favorite. A very brilliant showy annual which may be shown in the open border or beds. Does well in any kind of soil. Fine mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.



Petunia

MIGNONETTE—A very popular flower for cutting. Sowings may be made in April and again in July which will furnish cut flowers for the entire season until frost. They may also be grown in pots for winter flowering. Choice mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c.

NASTURTIUM—One of the easiest flowers to grow and at the same time one of the most popular and pleasing of all varieties. Blossoms a few weeks after it is sown and continues to be a mass of glorious colors until frost. They resemble the sweet peas in that the more they are cut the more they will blossom. Popular for window boxes, verandas, trellises, etc. California Giant, tall mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 15c. Fine Dwarf Mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 15c.

NIGELLA OR LOVE IN A MIST (Damascina)—A hardy annual of easy culture producing odd looking flowers and seedpods. Will grow in any garden soil. Flowers blue and white. The plants have fine foliage and attain a height of 1 foot. Pkt., 10c.

PANSY (Giant Mastodon)—Flowers of gigantic size, some measuring three inches across. Most beautiful shades of coloring, ranging from the light yellow to the deep, velvety purples, which are of unusual beauty and richness. Sow seed in the fall so they will be able to make a good growth before cold weather and produce a mass of early blossoms the next year. They may also be sown in the spring but will not bloom as early. They thrive best in low temperature, but will do well in any location where the sun is not too hot nor the weather very dry. Mixed, per pkt., 15c.

PETUNIA—Hardy bedding plant producing flowers of brilliant colors, which come into bloom in June and continue to blossom until frost. As the seeds are very small sow them on the surface and press down with a board, then cover lightly with sand or fine soil. Single Mixed, price, per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c.

NEW PETUNIA (Monster Frilled)—These flowers cannot be compared with the ordinary bedding varieties. Most of the flowers are beautifully veined and show immense wide throats of white, primrose and other light colors. Nearly all of the flowers are ruffled or fringed, and measure from four to five inches across. Pkt. of 50 seeds, 25c.

OENOTHERA. (Evening Scented Primrose)—Very striking, as white as snow and as large as a moonflower. It is one of Burbanks recent novelties. If seed is sown early in the open ground it will produce flowers in a few weeks. It will be the center of attraction in your garden all summer long. Pkt. 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—The best annual variety of the phlox family. Plants grow very rapidly and will cover the ground in a short time. They begin to bloom when only a few weeks old and continue until frost. Sow as soon as the ground can be worked. They may be sown in the fall if sown late enough so that the seeds will not start growing until spring. Per pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss)—A low spreading plant with fern-like leaves of a dark green color. It produces an abundance of bright flowers in all colors. It will thrive in hot sun where other plants refuse to grow and will stand an unusual amount of drought. They begin to blossom in early spring and continue a mass of bloom until frost. Single mixed, pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c. Double mixed, pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c.

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)—Large ornamental plants bearing brilliant colored fruit. It grows from 8 to 10 feet tall and is greatly admired for its picturesque foliage. Choice Mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Emperor, Mixed)—A half hardy annual which thrives best in cool, moist soil. For early flowers the seed should be started in a hot bed and transplanted after danger of frost. It produces beautiful orchid-like flowers from early spring until late in the fall. Height, 18 inches. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.

SCABIOSA. (Mourning Bride).—One of the best bouquet flowers of our entire list. Each plant bears a profusion of beautiful flowers, rich, velvety and glowing. Has long wiry stems. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.



Portulaca

SCHIZANTHUS (Finest Mixed)—A very popular border plant producing butterfly-like blooms ranging in color from pure white to the deepest crimson. They are easily grown and blossom a few weeks after sowing. They make excellent pot plants for the winter or early spring. Pkt., 10c.

STOCKS—Perpetual Cut and Come Again. These are of the perpetual blooming class. Will begin blooming in July and continue until frost. They have numerous branches all bearing double flowers ranging in color from white, yellow, lilac, dark blue to blood red. One of the most popular fall flowers. Choice Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

POPPY—Flowers of brilliant tulip-like color grown on stems a foot high. Sow where they are to grow as they do not bear transplanting. For continuity of bloom seed may be sown in succession two weeks apart. Double finest mixed, pkt., 10c. Annual single mixed, pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

ORNAMENTAL VINES

BALLOON VINE—A free flowering vine reaching 10 to 15 feet bearing clusters of bloom and numbers of large, round inflated seed-buds resembling miniature balloons. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER—A hybrid of Cypress Vine and Morning Glory. Attains a height of 25 feet. It has fern-like foliage and is literally covered with fiery cardinal red flowers from midsummer to frost. Flowers are about 1 inch in diameter and are born in clusters 5 to 7 blooms each. Delights in a warm sunny situation and good, rich soil. Pkt., 10c.

CANARY BIRD VINE—A dainty vine with beautiful cut leaves and delicate flowers of a clear yellow, somewhat resembling a canary with expanded wings. Pkt., 10c.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean)—A rapid growing annual, flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Sweet scented. Pkt., 10c.

CYPRESS VINE—A slender climber of quick growth, having small divided dark green foliage. It has a profusion of scarlet or white star-shaped blossoms and is very desirable for ornamental trellises or wire supports. Pkt., 10c.

GOARDS—Ornamental Mixed.—A mixture of all sorts and shapes, containing some of the most handsome varieties. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

KUDZU VINE—(Jack and the Bean Stalk)—Grows to 40 feet in a single season. Has large foliage and clusters of pea-shaped purple flowers. A very beautiful vine. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

MOON FLOWER (White)—It is a climber of rapid growth. If planted in rich soil in a sunny location and given plenty of water will grow to a height of 60 to 70 feet in a single season, and will bear immense pure white flowers measuring 6 to 7 inches across. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c.

WISTERIA. Perennial.—One of the most popular hardy vines, climbs to a height of 50 feet. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS.—Produces strong rapid growing vines bearing brilliant scarlet flowers from early summer till late fall. Also valuable for table use. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

MORNING GLORY

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORY—The colors run from pure white through all possible shades of blue and red. Flowers are streaked, mottled and bordered in wonderful fashion. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

NEW DOUBLE FLOWERING. Double and fancy, finest mixed colors, some fancily flowered, some doubles. Very commonly called double flowered Japanese Morning Glory. Pkt., 15c.



Morning Glories

SWEET PEAS

Sow early, the latter part of March or first week in April preferred. The ground must be dug deeply. Some well-rotted manure mixed in with the soil will increase the size of the flowers. Make a trench eight inches deep in which sow the seed and cover two inches. As the plants continue to grow gradually fill in the trench with the rich soil. Thin out to four inches apart and stretch a wire netting the length of the row for support. For continuous bloom keep the flowers cut and cultivated often. In dry weather, water thoroughly.

THE SPENCER SWEET PEAS—This wonderful new type surpasses the grandiflora varieties. Flower of extraordinary size measuring two inches across, having the purest and most delicate coloring. The stems are long and strong, often bearing four blossoms to the stem. Very popular for cutting. Mere words cannot express the beauty of these flowers.

APPLE BLOSSOM—Rose and pink.

AUSTIN FREDRICK—Giant lavender.

BLANCHE FERRY, EXTRA SELECT—Red and white.

CONSTANCE HINTON—Mammoth white.

DOBBIE'S CREAM—Creamy yellow.

KING EDWARD—Best pure red.

ROYAL PURPLE—As named, rich deep purple. Any of the above, 10c per pkt. 1 pkt. each of the above, 50c.

SILVER GILT MEDAL MIXTURE—This is a mixture of 75 varieties of Spencers, including those above together with other novelties. A collection of this type won the Silver Gilt Medal of the National Sweet Pea Society of Great Britain, held at the Pan-American Exposition, hence the name "Silver Gilt Mixture." Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

GRANDIFLORA OR ORDINARY VARIETIES—This variety blooms profusely, although the flowers are not as large as those of the Spencer.

AGNES ECKFORD—A very light pink.

AMERICA—Bright red and white striped.

BLACK KNIGHT—A deep maroon, very striking.

DOROTHY ECKFORD—One of the largest of the all white varieties.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER—A very rich, dark purple.

HON. MRS. KENYON—Large primrose.

KING EDWARD—One of the most striking of the red.

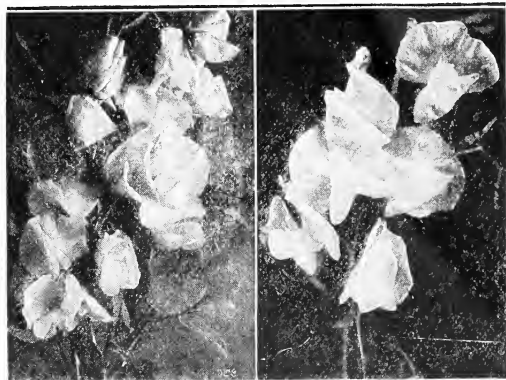
LORD NELSON OR BRILLIANT BLUE—Deep navy blue.

LOVELY—Deep pink shading to light pink.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA—Brilliant scarlet.

Any of the above 10c per pkt.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—This mixture contains a variety of different colors ranging from white to the purest purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Sweet Peas

SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus Barbatus*)—This perennial makes a good showing in the hardy border and also splendid for cut flower purposes. Is easily grown but delights in rich soil. Plants 18 to 24 inches high. Choice mixed, per pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c.

VERBENA—Hardy annuals, producing clusters of bright showy flowers. If seed is started indoors or in a hot bed the plants will blossom in June and continue until frost. Mammoth choice mixed, per pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c.

WALLFLOWER—Flowers are large size borne in compact, short spikes or clusters, and are very sweet scented. Blooms early in the spring and continues until late in the fall. Splendid for cutting. Annual mixed, pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 30c.

ZINNIA—Brilliant flowers in the shades of scarlet, rose, orange and yellow. Easily grown and thrive almost anywhere. Plants of the tall variety growing two feet high. Blossoms from June until frost. Sow when danger from frost is past. For early flowers sow in box or hot bed in March. Elegant Tall Mixed, per pkt., 10c. Dwarf Mixed, per pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

NEW DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIA. This wonderful Zinnia resembles the great show Dahlias in form and is nearly as large. The plant is a strong grower and flower stems are long and stiff. The colors are very bright and range through shades of yellow, orange, pink, mauve and red. Pkt., 10c.

Skromme's Select Bulbs

CANNAS

They do well in all sections of the country, succeeding in any sunny position and any kind of soil, but



King Humbert

responds quickly to liberal treatment. For best results spade two feet deep and apply a generous amount of well rotted manure. Water freely.

APRICOT—A splendid new variety with flowers a delicate apricot color. Green foliage. 4 feet, 25c each; doz., \$2.50.

CITY OF PORTLAND—A new variety with deep warm pink flower of immense size. Green foliage 3½ feet 25c each; doz., \$2.50.

EUREKA—Remarkably free flowering variety and with its large white flowers make a splendid showing. Green foliage. 4 feet 25c each; doz., \$2.50.

KING HUMBERT—The best Bronze-Leaved Canna of today. This Canna has been the prize winner for many years. This one takes the lead for size, color and habit. Great orange-scarlet flowers surmount the dark brown foliage throughout the summer. Dormant roots, 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

THE PRESIDENT—Color a rich glowing scarlet with immense flowers. Free bloomer and strong grower. Green foliage. 4 feet, 20c each; doz., \$2.00.

WINTZERS COLOSSAL—A striking vivid scarlet that retains its brilliancy. Flowers large. Green foliage. 5 feet 20c each; \$2.00 doz.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT—Identical with King Humbert in habit and growth. Produces yellow flowers dotted with red. Foliage is a very dark green. It reaches a height of 4 feet and the flowers measure 5 to 7 inches across. Dormant roots, 20c each; doz., \$2.

DAHLIAS

The Dahlia is one of the showiest of fall flowers. They readily adapt themselves to a great variety of soil, but like other flowers respond and are greatly improved by liberal culture. Plant in a well drained position where they will receive partial shade. Dig the soil deeply and mix with well rotted manure. Set them four inches deep and cover w. soil and fill in the remainder as the top growth of the plant develops. The planting may be done any time in May. Dormant roots.

SHOW OR DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

The common variety of Dahlia. It is an intermediate form between the Show and Cactus types. The flowers are well formed, borne on long stiff stems which make them popular as cut flowers.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

QUEEN OF YELLOWS—This is an early blooming variety producing large flowers of a golden yellow. Each, 30c.

DELICE—One of the most beautiful of the pink varieties. The flowers are a soft yet glowing rose-pink borne on long stiff stems. They remain fresh for a long time after being cut which makes them very popular as a cut flower variety. Each, 30c.

JACK ROSE—Brilliant crimson-red. Makes a grand showing in any flower garden. Each 20c.

SYLVIA—A beautiful white shading to a delicate shade of soft pink on the outer petals. Each 20c.

PINK JACK ROSE—A sport of Jack Rose. Color a deep pink. Each 25c.

LYNDHURST—Brightest Vermilion. The best bright red for cutting. Each 25c.

PRINCESS JULIANA—A fine white. Early and free bloomer and fine for cutting. Each 25c.

QUEEN MARY—The best deep pink for all purposes. Strong grower and flowers freely on long stiff stems. Each, 30c.

BREAK O'DAY—A new giant flowered Dahlia. Its immense size is relieved by its soft color. A delicate clear sulphur yellow, tinted to white at the tip. Each 40c.

MRS. J. HARRISON DICK—Here is the Dahlia supreme. Color citron yellow at center, outer petals suffused and overlaid salmon pink. a lovely and effective combination. Plant is a wonderful grower and flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Each, 50c.

PEONY FLOWERED DAHLIA

QUEEN ELIZABETH—This new Peony Dahlia is the very best of this type. Colors a beautiful rosy mauve. The flowers are large and produced in abundance. Splendid for cutting. Each, 40c.



Dahlia



Gladiolus

SINGLE DAHLIAS

PRAXITELLES—Very effective. Velvet purple with petals tipped white. Each 25c.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

COUNTRESS OF LONSDALE—A delicate apricot, shading towards the edges of the petals to carmine pink. Early and one of the best. Each 30c.

JULIET—A beautiful shell pink gradually shading to a white in the center. A vigorous grower. Each 30c.

J. H. JACKSON—A deep velvety maroon, almost black. Each 25c.

CYCLE—A bright red. Free and continuous bloomer on long straight stems. Each 25c.

LAWINE—A large white. A strong grower and one of the best for the garden. Each 25c.

RUBE GIRL—A remarkable bronzy or autumn shade. Color soft yellow, suffused, overlaid and tipped coral red, giving the flower a bronzy effect. An early and free bloomer, producing perfect flowers. Each, 50c.

SHOW OR BALL DAHLIAS

A. D. LIVONI—Clear cerise pink flowers with quilled petals. A free bloomer and a great favorite. Each 25c.

GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is one of the most popular flowers of today. It is hardy and requires less care after planting than any other flower. They can be had in all the different colors imaginable. As a cut flower it cannot be excelled. If the spikes are cut when the first of the lower blossoms begin to open, they will last a week or ten days.

CULTURE. Plant the large bulbs six inches deep and the smaller ones about four inches. They may be planted the first of May, making plantings two weeks apart up to the end of June. In this way one will have blossoms all summer. In October the bulbs may be lifted, cutting off the stems and putting them in a cool place where the temperature will not fall below 45 degrees.

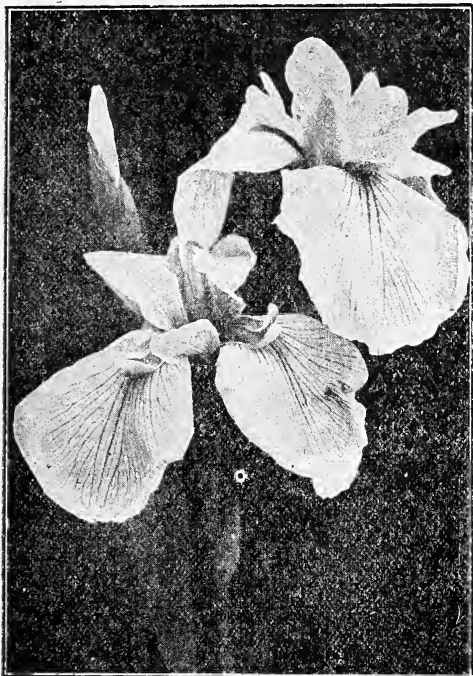
ANNA ERBERIUS—Deep velvety plum rose, throat deeper shade. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

ALICE TIPLADY—Orange-saffron colored. Strong grower. Splendid cutflower. Each, 12c; doz., \$1.20.

ARIZONA ROSE—Light rose pink, dark crimson blotch. Early. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

BRENCHLEYENSIS—Bright red. Tall grower and many flowers out at one time. Each, 5c; doz., 50c.

CHICAGO WHITE—A fine white variety with lavender stripes on lower petals. Each 5c; doz., 50c.



Iris

EVELYN KIRTLAND—Geranium pink shading to pale pink. Lower petals blotched scarlet. Each, 12c; doz., \$1.20.

GLORY OF KENNERMERLAND—The only true rose colored gladiolus. Deep rose pink. Flowers very large. Each 5c; doz., 50c.

GRETCHEN ZANG—Pink shading lighter. Scarlet red blotch on old rose ground. Fine cut flower. Each 6c; doz., 60c.

GOLDEN MEASURE—Pure massicot yellow. Tall straight spikes. Flowers are large and well arranged on stem. The best yellow glad ever produced. Each 30c; doz., \$3.00.

LILY WHITE—An early white without markings. Each 5c; doz., 50c.

LOUISE—A popular lavender variety. A blotch of velvet red towards center. This variety is in a class by itself. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

LE MERCHAS FOCH—Pale pink, self color except small rose on lower petals. Large flower. Each 10c; doz., \$1.00.

MRS. DR. NORTON—La France pink shading to a pale pink throat. Large flowers. A most beautiful Gladiolus. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

MARY FENNEL—Light lavender, lower petals penciled with primrose-yellow. Each 12c; doz., \$1.20.

MAIDENS BLUSH—Delicate salmon-pink, slightly flushed light rose. Very early. Each 12c; doz., \$1.20.

MURIEL—True lilac slightly darker at tips of petals. Violet blotch on lower petals. Magnificent. Each 35c; doz., \$3.50.

NEBRASKA—Aster purple—the only gladiolus in existence of this rare color. Sulphur yellow blotch on lower petals. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

OHIO—Creamy white. Has the purity and formation of a water lily. Each 35c; doz., \$3.50.

ODIN—Salmon with dark blotch, very good. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

PRINCE OF WALES—Salmon-pink, blooms early. Each 10c; doz., \$1.00.

REV. EWBANK—Clear porcelain blue. Burgundy stripes on creamy ground on lower petals. The best blue on the market. Each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

SOUVENIR—A pure canary yellow. Each 15c; doz., \$1.50.

WILBRINK—A sport of Halley; retains Halley's earliness and has the color of America; soft yellow blotch on lower petals. Each 7c; doz., 70c.

YELLOW HAMMER—Primrose yellow with a small old rose blotch on lower petals. Each 7c; doz., 70c.

YELLOW PRINCE—Capucine orange slightly mottled deeper orange. Each 5c; doz., 50c.

OUR BEST MIXTURE—This is a mixture of all colors including some of our highest priced varieties. 40c per dozen, postpaid.

AUGUSTA—White with blue shading. Spikes are large and straight producing beautiful large flowers. Each, 5c; doz., 50c, postpaid.

AMERICA—One of the standard pinks. Color a beautiful soft pink. One of the finest varieties for cutting and bedding. Each, 5c; doz., 50c, postpaid.

BARON HULOT—A rich violet blue. Makes a beautiful showing with Klondyke or any of the other yellow varieties. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00, postpaid.

WAR—Rich velvety dark red with deeper shadings. Very rich looking. Each, 12c; doz., \$1.20, postpaid.

HALLEY—Delicate salmon pink with creamy blotch. Very popular as a cut flower variety. Each, 3c; doz., 30c, postpaid.

MRS. FRANCIS KING—A very striking shade of light scarlet or flame color; strong spikes and large flowers. Each, 6c; doz., 60c, postpaid.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON—One of the finest varieties yet introduced. It is a bright salmon-pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. The flowers are large, firm on stiff, strong spikes often reaching a height of 4½ feet. It is without doubt one of the finest gladiolus in existence. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00, postpaid.

NIAGARA—It resembles the "America" with the exception of color which is a delicate cream-yellow, slightly marked with rosy-carmine in the throat; beautiful as a cut flower. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

PEACE—Large pure white flowers with a touch of carmine on the lower petals; tall, graceful spikes. Each, 8c; doz., 80c, postpaid.

SCHWABEN—One of the most beautiful of the yellow varieties; tall, stately spikes producing large, well expanded flowers of a clear canary-yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in the throat. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00, postpaid.

IRIS

The Iris prefers a rather heavy and moist soil, but will thrive in any soil or situation. Flowers are large and showy in such an abundance that by May they are a mass of color, ranging from white in the lighter shades to the deepest purple in the darker colors. Set a foot apart each way they will soon completely cover the ground. They may be planted in fall or early spring.

NAMED VARIETIES

FLAVESCENS—A delicate shade of soft yellow. Blooms rather late. A tall grower. Each 15c.

FLORENTINA—One of the best of the white varieties. Creamy white, faintly flushed lavender. Very fragrant. Each, 15c.

MAD. CHEREAU—White with edges of petals frilled blue; fine cut flower variety. Each 15c.

QUEEN OF MAY—Soft lilac or lavender pink; the nearest pink in Iris. Each, 15c.

OSSIAN—Standards canary-yellow; falls light claret red; showy. Each, 15c.

PURPLE QUEEN—Full purple; very effective. One of the older sorts which has proved to be satisfactory in every collection on account of color and habit of growth. Grows about two feet tall. An early variety. Each 15c.

WYOMISSING—Standards a creamy white; falls deep rose at the base, shading to a flesh colored border. A very beautiful Iris. Each, 30c.

PHLOX

The Phlox for best results should be planted in the autumn from the first to the fifteenth of October, so they will become well established before winter. If planted in the spring set out as soon as the frost has left the ground. Some well-rotted manure worked in around the roots will benefit the plants. Set eighteen inches apart and if watered thoroughly the flowers will grow to an unusual size. Phlox, however, will stand an unusual amount of drought.

NAMED VARIETIES

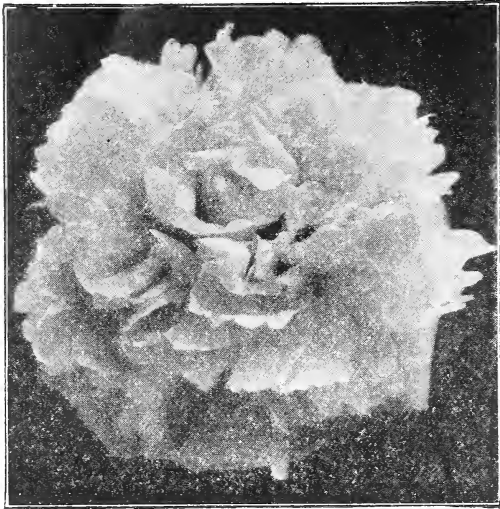
INDEPENDENCE—A tall early pure white. 20c each.

LA VOGUE—Pure mauve rose with analine red eye. 20c each.

R. P. STRUTHERS—Clear cherry red, suffused with salmon shades; deep red eye. 25c each.

PEONIES

The Peonies are the "Queen of Spring Flowers." They are well adapted for massing in beds and also make a showy effect throughout the perennial or shrubby border. They require a good, rich, deep soil and a sunny position which may be partly shaded. It is best, however, not to plant them in soil where peonies have recently been grown. Do not plant too deep. Set them so the eyes are two or three inches below the surface. For best results plant in the fall, the latter part of September or October. They also can be set in the spring provided it is done very early, as soon as the frost is out of the ground.



Duchess De Nemours

CHOICE STANDARD VARIETIES

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS (Calot)—Guard petals white, center lemon yellow, with greenish reflex. The flowers open at first cup-shaped, disclosing its lemon yellow center, then develops into a well-formed bloom which gradually fades to white. A good sure bloomer and very fragrant. A splendid cut flower variety. Blooms early. Each, 60c.

EDULIS SUPERBA (Lemon)—Brilliant rose pink, large well formed flower on strong stems. One of the most popular all-round pink. It is generally in bloom by Decoration Day. Each, 60c.

FESTIVA MAXIMA (Meille)—One of the largest of the pure white variety. Center petals have deep red markings. Blooms early. The most popular of our white varieties. Each, 75c.

FELIX CROUSSE—The ideal self-colored bright red peony that is so popular. This peony attracts more attention than any other variety and is one of the best all-round red in our collection. Each, 75c.

FRANCIS ORTEGAT—A very dark red, stamens intermingled with petals. A good bloomer. Mid-season to late. Each, 60c.

AVALANCHE—Pure white with a few pencillings of carmine on center petals, fragrant. Late midseason. Each \$1.00.

OCTAVIA DEMAY—Very large and full. Rosy blush fading to white. Plant somewhat dwarf. Early bloomer. Each \$1.00.

GROVER CLEVELAND—Deep brilliant crimson red, very large and full. Color peculiarly rich and glowing. Each \$1.75.

KARL ROSENFELD—One of the greatest red peonies in existence. Flowers very large and full of a deep brilliant red. Every lover of red peonies should have one. Each \$2.00.

MADERIA VINE—A rapid growing vine having fleshy heart-shaped leaves of a light green color. In late summer it produces an abundance of white feathered flowers of powerful fragrance. It will cover a trellis or porch in a single season. Each, 10c; doz., \$1.00.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA OR ADAM'S NEEDLE (Perennial)—Unique and beautiful. Above the green foliage which resembles the leaves of the century plant, rise the tall flower stalks covered with pure white lily-like blossoms. Each, 30c; 3 for 75c; doz., \$2.50, post-paid.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY—Popular but quite often neglected. This delicate and fragrant flower, though very hardy, amply repays in size and beauty for any kind treatment it may receive. Give the bed a top dressing of well rotted manure in winter or early spring. Good sized clumps, 50c.

Edwards' Legume Bacteria

In order to have a successful stand of alfalfa clover, soy beans, and other Legume crops, must have on their roots, nodules, or 'little bunches' containing a certain kind of bacteria, called Legume Bacteria, which take the valuable fertilizing element nitrogen, from the air and after a chemical change store it in the plant.

INOCULATION NECESSARY

In land where it is hard to get a catch of Legumes, or on which a new crop is to be sown, the right kind of bacteria must be supplied by inoculation, that is, treating the seed with a pure culture of the right bacteria for the particular crop to be sown. By this method the inoculation can be done in a few minutes, and the bacteria are carried into the soil with the seed ready to penetrate the roots of the new seedling and produce the beneficial nodules as mentioned above.

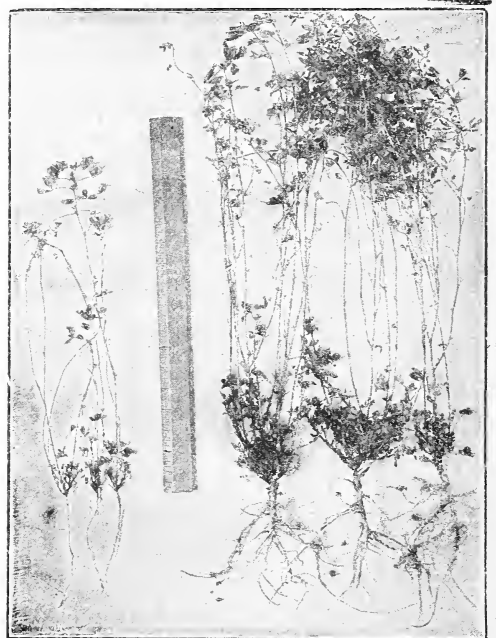
WHAT THE IOWA EXPERIMENT STATION SAYS ABOUT INOCULATION

"The co-operative experiments (by Iowa farmers) show that in practically every instance where the soil was inoculated, a more vigorous growth resulted. In many cases the difference was the difference between success and a total failure. Considering the ease and slight expense of inoculation, a farmer can ill afford to risk a loss by not inoculating."

THE COST IS LOW

Edwards Legume Bacteria cultures are prepared in two sizes, to inoculate 30 and 60 lbs. of seed. To inoculate 30 pounds of seed, 60 cents. To inoculate 60 pounds of seed, \$1.00. Cultures are made for legume crops are follows: Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Burr Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Crimson Clover, Field Beans, Soy Beans, Field Peas, Cowpeas, Vetches, Peanuts. Of this list the same cultures can be used for either Alfalfa or Sweet Clover, and likewise the same cultures can be used for Red, Alsike or Crimson Clovers. All other crops require a different culture for each as named. The entire culture may be used on less seed than the amount of seed for which it is prepared without harm to the seed. They are sent by mail or express prepaid with full instructions for use.

To inoculate 30 pounds of seed.....\$0.60
To inoculate 60 pounds of seed.....1.00



Alfalfa plants from different portions of the same field: those on the right from seed inoculated with Edwards Legume Bacteria, those on the left from the same kind of seed not inoculated. The ruler is 18 inches long. Notice the stocky growth, the thick, sturdy roots, and nodule clusters on the inoculated plants as compared with the weak growth of the others.

NEW PRICE LIST

Spring 1926

(Prices Subject to Market Changes)

ALFALFA	Per 100 lbs.	Per Bu.
South Dakota, No. 12, Certified by Grower.....	\$ 27.00.....	\$ 16.20
Grimm, Certified by Grower	42.00.....	25.20
Cossack, Certified by Grower	45.00.....	27.00
CLOVER SEED (60 lbs. per bu.)		
Medium Red, Wisconsin Grown, Certified by Grower		
Roland Brand	34.50.....	20.70
Standard Brand	33.00.....	19.80
Mammoth Red	36.50.....	21.90
Alsike	30.00.....	18.00
White Dutch	55.00.....	33.00
SWEET CLOVER, (60 lbs. per bu.)		
White Blossom, hulled, scarified, biennial	12.50.....	7.50
Yellow Blossom, hulled, scarified, biennial	13.50.....	8.10
Hubam	30.00.....	18.00
Grundy County White	14.00.....	8.40
TIMOTHY, (45 lbs. per bu.)	10.00.....	4.50
SUDAN GRASS	7.00	
MILLET, German	5.00.....	2.50
GRASSES		
Kentucky Blue Grass	45.00	
English Blue Grass	23.00	
Red Top Fancy	40.00	
FORAGE CROPS		
Fodder Cane	4.00	
Syrup Cane, Early Amber	15.00	
Dwarf Essex Rape	9.00	
Soy Beans, Manchur.....	5.00.....	3.00
SEED GRAIN		
Wheat, Marquis	}	Ask For Prices
Barley, Oderbrucker		
Buckwheat		
Rye, Rosen		
SEED CORN		
Grown in Story County, Iowa; Harvested before killing frost; Artificially dried; Shelled and graded; Germination 95% or better		
Extra Early Reids Yellow Dent	Per Bu. \$8.00.....	5 Bu. \$7.85.....
Blacks Yellow Dent	8.00.....	10 Bu. \$7.75
Krugs Yellow Dent	8.00.....	7.85.....
		7.75

These are wholesale prices, good for amounts of 10 lbs. of a kind or over.

EDWARDS LEGUME BACTERIA

To Inoculate one-half bu. seed	\$.50
To Inoculate one bu. seed	1.00

Skromme Seed Company

(INCORPORATED)

LARS J. SKROMME, President

ROLAND, IOWA

SKROMME SEED CO. Roland, Iowa

Amount Enclosed \$.....

If unable to send every item ordered, shall we substitute a similar variety?.....

DATE NAME

NO. and STREET R. F. D. BOX.....

CO. POST OFFICE

EXPRESS OFFICE STATE

NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

[illegible]

Skromme's Hog Mineral Feed

A complete mineral mixture, suitable for all classes and grades of swine, consisting of ingredients below named,

1000 pounds guaranteed analysis

Spent Bone Black...359.90 lbs.	Hardwood Ashes49.99 lbs.
Ground Limestone...289.90 lbs.	Copperas29.99 lbs.
(Calcium Carbonate)	Glauber Salt39.98 lbs.
Salt159.96 lbs.	Epsom Salt39.98 lbs.
(Sodium Chloride)	Potassium Iodide35 lbs.
Sulphur 49.99 lbs.	

When you feed Skromme's Mineral Feed you feed a mineral mixture that has been thoroughly tested. It keeps the hogs thrifty, increases their rate of gain in weight, decreases the feeding period and makes hog raising at all times more profitable.

	Price		Price
One 100-lb. bag.....	\$ 4.25	Ten 100-lb. bags	37.40
Five 100-lb. bags.....	19.95	Twenty 100-lb. bags.....	67.45

INDEX

VEGETABLE SECTION

Asparagus	1
Beans	1-2
Beets	3
Broccoli	3
Brussels Sprouts	2
Cabbage	4
Carrots	4
Cauliflower	5
Celeriac	5
Celery	5
Chicory	6
Corn, Sugar and Garden	6-7
Corn, Field	23
Corn, Pop	5
Cucumbers	5
Egg Plant	7
Herbs	5
Kale	5
Kohl-Rabi	5
Leek	5
Lettuce	7
Muskmelons	7-8
Onion Seed	9
Onion Sets	10
Parsley	10
Parsnips	10
Peas	10-11
Peppers	11
Pumpkins	11
Radishes	12
Rhubarb	12
Rutabaga	13
Salsify	13
Spinach	12
Swiss Chard	13

Squash	12
Tomato Seed	13-14
Turnips	13
Watermelons	8-9

FLOWER SECTION

Ageratum	24
Alyssum	24
Amaranthus	24
Asters	24
Bachelor's Button	25
Balsam	24
Calliopsis	25
Candytuft	25
Canterbury Bells	25
Carnation	25
Celosia	25
Centaurea	25
Cosmos	26
Daisy	26
Eschscholtzia	26
Four O'Clock	27
Gaillardia	26
Hollyhock	26-27
Iris	31
Larkspur	26
Marigold	27
Mignonette	27
Mourning Bride	28
Nasturtiums	27
Peonies	32
Phlox	31
Pinks	26
Portulaca	28
Salvia	26
Sweet Peas	29

Sweet William	29
Verbena	29
Wall Flower	29
Zinnia	29

CLIMBERS OR SHADE VINES

Balloon Vine	28
Cypress Vine	28
Wisteria	28
Cardinal Bird Vine	28
Moon Flower	28
Morning Glory	28

BULBS

Caladium	24
Cannas	29
Dahlias	30
Gladiolus	30

FARM SEEDS

Grass Seeds	16
Alfalfa	15-16
Buckwheat	21
Clover	17-18-19
Millet	22
Peanuts	10
Rape	21
Rye	19
Sorghum	22
Soy or Soja Beans	20
Sudan Grass	21
Sunflower	21
Timothy	16
Wheat	19

Skromme Seed Company
Roland, Iowa



EMERALD GEM